Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV...NO. 13,491. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1894. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GOLD FOR THE NEW BONDS

Probable that the Banks Will Furnish the Most of It.

LARGE GAIN TO RESERVE EXPECTED

Treasury Officials Are Confident that Financial Institutions Will Give the Country Their Moral Support.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—There is a disposition among Treasury officers to credit the statements of New-York bankers that the gold stocks of the banks, and not those of the Sub-Treasuries, will be drawn upon to pay for the forthcoming issue of bonds. Over $750,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Sub-Treasuries in the last few days, and this has given rise in some quarters to the belief that the banks propose to take advantage of existing conditions and make the Treasury Department furnish a large part of the gold to be used to purchase bonds. For instance, the amount withdrawn yesterday exceeded $250,000, and on Wednesday $138,000 was withdrawn. A prominent Treasury officer said to-day to a correspondent of The New-York Times that there was nothing in these figures which need cause fear that the Treasury gold stock would be heavily drawn upon in the next fortnight. Taking into consideration the daily output of the mints, the actual loss of gold sustained by the Treasury since Mr. Carlisle's bond circular was issued had been a trifle over $216,000.

"The average rate of loss," this officer added, "has been much larger in times when a bond issue was not under consideration. In the East there is always a more or less heavy demand for gold, while in the West currency is most in demand. In Chicago, for instance, gold is never in great demand. The banks carry comfortable stocks of the metal, but the people want currency. The gold reserve is safe, so far as Chicago is concerned.

"To my mind, it is quite plain that the banks will not trench to any extent upon the gold reserve, but will pay for the bonds with gold which they already possess."

Another officer took the ground that the bankers who intended to take up this issue of bonds were disposed to give moral as well as financial aid to the Treasury by refraining from making use of legal tender notes in payment.

"The bankers," he said, "know that it is the desire of the Administration to restore the gold reserve to its normal condition, and that the best interests of the country demand that the reserve shall be maintained at $100,000,000.

"Knowing, as they do, that the business of the country is improving and that under the new tariff plenty of money will be pouring into the Treasury by next Spring at the latest, they see no objection to parting at this time with a portion of their own gold accumulations.

"The adoption of this course will enable the Secretary of the Treasury not only to make good the gold reserve, but will give him $18,000,000 or $20,000,000 to spare. In my opinion this sum will be sufficient to tide the Treasury over its present embarrassment."

Several Treasury officers who were questioned to-day on the subject of the bond issue said they were sorry that the call was not for $100,000,000, instead of $50,000,000. Their views were based on the figures showing the receipts and expenditures of the Government in the last few months. Since Nov. 1 the total receipts up to-day have been $10,523,000 and the expenditures $17,982,000. The latter figures include $9,000,000 paid out for pensions. It is not probable that in the remaining two weeks of November the expenditures will exceed $4,000,000. The deficiency last month amounted to more than $13,000,000, which included $5,000,000 for interest on the National debt.

The average monthly loss sustained by the Treasury since March, 1893, has been about $4,500,000. Should this rate of loss continue it would be easy to ascertain how long the Treasury could run before another issue of bonds would be necessary, estimating that the net returns of the present issue would equal those of the issue of last February, which were a little in excess of $58,000,000.

The opinion seems to be growing that next year the receipts of the Government will show a vast improvement. Both sugar and whisky will begin to contribute handsomely to the Treasury in a few months, and the custome receipts probably will increase largely next spring, so that it is not unlikely that the money to be acquired now through the sale of bonds will be sufficient to maintain the Treasury in a satisfactory condition until the improvement in business shall set in. In the meantime, opportunity will be offered for a change in the currency system by the aid of Congress.

WILL NOT BE PLACED ABROAD.

Definite Measures to Keep Both Bonds and Gold at Home.

Apprehension that the new Government bonds might be placed abroad was in large measure relieved yesterday by developments in the financial district. The morning news that $1,000,000 had been taken from the Bank of England to be shipped to New-York gave vigorous impulse to the general desire already noted that the issue be absorbed at home.

Investors did not alarm themselves by supposing that, necessarily, this shipment was intended for the American loan. It had the effect, however, of stirring curiosity to learn if London had serious designs upon the loan. Inquiries on that point brought replies indicating that the loan would not go begging if Americans showed any indifference toward it. The desirability of the investment, coupled with the promise of currency reform, had touched the spring for English money. Reports agreed so well in this respect as to leave no room for doubt.

It became known in the afternoon that definite measures were under way to keep both the gold and the bonds at home. From having expressed themselves well disposed toward the loan, banking men began to consider seriously what they could do to make sure of getting the bonds. They were not moved so much by fear of foreign absorption as by self-interest. The bank vaults are filled with idle money. So long as it cannot be employed, money in use produces so little that bank profits are reduced to a minimum. With call money at 1 per cent. and time loans and commercial paper in light request at low interest rates, banking as a business suffers.

The city banks have $75,000,000 in gold in their vaults. Their surplus reserve in excess of legal requirements is $63,000,000. If foreigners were to take the bonds, the banks here would get no benefit except by the process of reviving business, and revival would not be stimulated if the banks let foreign gold come in for the bonds and kept their own. Such a course would need explanation, in the absence of which it might be construed as showing lack of faith in the issue. In any event, it would dampen rather than fire business enthusiasm.

Quite regardless of considerations of loyalty, which bankers think should not control this matter more than any other business proposition, the movement to assemble the gold here for the bonds has made its start. The situation as outlined was well discussed yesterday. Various suggestions came to the front. They will be thought over with a determination to keep the bonds at home.

Reasons why financiers think the issue should not go abroad have already been indicated in The New-York Times. In spite of improved feeling abroad on account of promised currency reform, financial conditions in Europe are not such as to encourage hope of repose. There might be little danger of the return of the bonds, for investors there would doubtless prize them and wish to retain them; but the transfer of from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 gold from Europe to the United States at this time is regarded as unwise.

Bankers think that, with gold in such demand in Europe, one or two countries there have imported it at a premium this year, and the shipment of such an amount to this country might excite attempts to recover it, such as would not appear in ordinary course of commercial intercourse. If greed for the metal were not to scruple over means of getting it, an extraordinary demand upon our Treasury might be created, and, in place of the usual shipments that grow out of trade conditions in the first half of the year, exports might be required in amounts sufficient not only to satisfy trade, but to send all the bond gold back to Europe.

If Europe sold other securities than bonds to recover the gold, both gold and bonds would remain across the ocean. Whatever the starting point, conclusions of bankers met at last in the belief that whatever Europe might contribute toward the loan would be taken back there by some means. The gold sent here, they felt confident, would be regarded abroad as a call loan, to be taken in at pleasure. If it were recovered by selling American securities other than bonds, our security market would suffer. If bonds should be sent home their value and the Government credit would be depreciated. Foreign buying was pictured in yesterday's discussion in its most unfavorable light.

On the other hand absorption of the bonds here, by not exciting jealousy or greed abroad, would subject the Treasury only to the natural demands of commerce. The Government credit would be improved abroad as much as if foreign gold had bought the bonds.

Bankers recognize that the country is not judged abroad by overflowing banks, but by the condition of the National Treasury. They say that when American securities come trooping across the ocean they are sent because their holders distrust conditions in a country in which the gold on hand in the Treasury to redeem $800,000,000 of currency is reduced to $60,000,000. Therefore, they argue, no way could be so effectual in holding and encouraging foreign investment in American properties as for Americans to replenish the Treasury reserve. This would show that there was no occasion for distrust, and feeling safe and comfortable in their holdings, foreigners would not be perpetually sending them home to get gold.

Opinion among financiers as to the effect upon the banks and upon business, of a reduction of the stocks of idle money by bond purchases is unanimous. Bank gold put into bonds would carry its own lesson of confidence, to which general business would be instantly responsive. Income would be earned by the banks upon money now idle. The fresh start in business revival, plus advance rates of interest, and growing prosperity would maintain the advance.

Means of carrying out the plan of bank subscriptions are not definitely settled. A way discussed and widely approved was for a reapportionment of gold holdings through the Clearing House. Some of the banks have large gold stocks, and others carry mainly legal-tenders. The Clearing House rules provide that daily balances must be paid in legal-tenders or gold. It is proposed that the bank officers arrange that banks with abundance of gold pay balances in gold, which shall be passed over to banks wishing gold with which to buy bonds. The process would need to be voluntary, but it could be easily applied if those concerned were favorable to it.

By this means new gold would be provided for the bonds and the issue would receive the widest possible distribution. Bankers talked about it yesterday with marked favor, and some of them felt that so easy a solution of the problem could hardly fail of acceptance. It will probably be discussed less formally within a few days. Talk was heard yesterday of a conference Tuesday upon this proposition. Bankers are impressed that the national credit can be fortified and their own interests served by the purchase of the bonds here.

Although the New-York banks have gold enough to buy the entire issue, and yet keep a large amount of gold, no desire has appeared in any quarter to shut out investors elsewhere. Boston's wish to make a subscription of $10,000,000 or more will doubtless be respected. If investors elsewhere will subscribe for $10,000,000 there is not the slightest doubt that the remaining $30,000,000 of the loan will be taken here. Signs are abundant that New-York can easily spare more, but on that apportionment testimony is universal that this city will do its full share.

The $1,000,000 shipment from London, while acting as a spur to yesterday's discussion, made no figure in serious calculations. It was easy to see that at ruling rates of exchange the shipment, if intended for new bonds, cost from $6,000 to $7,000 more than necessary for the same purpose by usual methods. Bankers did not credit any one with sentiment enough to go to this useless expense. It was therefore assumed that the gold was coming for a special transaction, that it would probably reach New-York in transit for Canada, and that it bore no relation to the bond issue.

The Sub-Treasury ran out of blank forms of application yesterday, and a fresh supply was asked from Washington. At least fifty applications for blanks were denied. All comers will be supplied to-day. Among the early callers at the Sub-Treasury was a woman, who had called prior to the official proposals to buy some of the bonds. When advised to go to a broker if she wished bonds, she replied that she had no use for brokers, but wished her gold to go direct to the Government. She reappeared yesterday before the blanks were exhausted and asked to be shown how to subscribe. A clerk was assigned to instruct her, and her bid was forwarded at a figure calculated to land bonds in her possession by the most direct route.

On a 3 per cent. basis the bonds will be worth 116.007 on Nov. 24, plus interest from Nov. 1. Since Nov. 24 will be Saturday, distribution can hardly occur before Nov. 26 or 27. The delay will add a trifle to the interest. The installment provision will carry interest against purchasers, who may pay in 10 per cent. lots, and the forty days thus allowed for payment will give ample time to draw gold from Europe, should there be any occasion for it.

The Gold Shipment from London.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Daily News in an article commenting upon the withdrawal from the Bank of England yesterday of £200,000 in gold by the Bank of British North America in New-York says the withdrawal is presumably made in connection with the Canadian Government loan.

The Times says the sum withdrawn was taken in American eagles, the purchasers of which were two Canadian banks, the purchase probably being made for the account of parties intending to tender for the Canadian loan.

The Telegraph says it is understood that the withdrawal was made on account of the recent Canadian loan.

It is rumored that there have been shipments of gold to New-York in connection with the United States loan, but there would be a loss upon such shipments at the present rate of exchange.

Philadelphians Will Bid.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Sub-Treasurer Bigler to-day announced that he had received applications from thirty-five Philadelphia bankers and brokers for blanks upon which they proposed to submit bids for the new issue of Government bonds. It is evident that there will be an active demand in this city for the securities.

WILLING TO GIVE AID

Gov. Flower Ready to Help on the Trial of Violators of Law.

HIS ANSWER TO THE SEVENTY

He Cannot Call in the Attorney General, but Offers to Appoint Extraordinary Terms of Oyer and Terminer.

The Committee of Seventy started after violators of the law in good earnest yesterday.

After considering some alleged cases of violation of the election laws, after looking over the list of officials implicated by the testimony before the Lexow committee, and after inspecting the machinery now at hand that would naturally be called into use in prosecuting the offenders, the Executive Committee decided to ask Gov. Flower at once to direct the Attorney General in person or by a deputy to enter the Grand Jury room of this county and prosecute certain proceedings of a criminal nature. In the opinion of the committee, the present District Attorney either cannot or will not push these cases to trial as the committee would like to see them pushed.

A committee consisting of Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Sevty, Gen. Horace Porter, and Charles C. Beaman, waited on Gov. Flower at the Windsor Hotel and laid before him the application for the special services of the Attorney General or a Deputy Attorney General. The conference lasted more than half an hour. Gov. Flower told the committee that, except with the District Attorney's concurrence, or except upon definite proof of indisposition or refusal on his part to faithfully prosecute the cases, the Attorney General could not be required to take charge of the prosecution. He said, however, that he was willing to appoint one or more extraordinary terms of Oyer and Terminer for the prosecution of these cases.

The Executive Committee met at the Chamber of Commerce at 2:30 P. M. yesterday. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Governor be and hereby is requested to require the Attorney General in person, or by one of his deputies, to attend a Court of Oyer and Terminer, duly appointed, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the first Monday of December in the year of our Lord 1894, and to appear in person or by deputy before the Grand Jury thereof for the purpose of managing and conducting in such court and before such Grand Jury the following criminal actions and proceedings, viz.:

First, all criminal actions and proceedings involving or relating to crime committed within the City and County of New York against the elective franchise and violations of the election laws; and

Second, all criminal actions and proceedings involving or relating to the misconduct in office of public officers of every description in the City and County of New-York.

Resolved, That Messrs. Joseph Larocque, Horace Porter, and Charles C. Beaman be appointed a committee to wait on the Governor and to present to him the foregoing resolution, and to take such further action as may be deemed necessary to carry out the object contemplated by said resolution.

The application to the Governor by the Seventy's Executive Committee was made under Chapter 68 of the Laws of 1894, relating to the duties of the Attorney General.

It requires the Attorney General, whenever required by the Governor, to attend in person, or by one of his deputies, a Court of Oyer and Terminer, or appear before the Grand Jury thereof, for the purpose of managing and conducting in such court or before such jury such criminal actions or proceedings as shall be specified in such requirements.

The Executive Committee's sub-committee reached the Windsor Hotel about 4:45, and went at once to Gov. Flower's rooms. Charles Stewart Smith was with the committee, but did not go to the Governor's room. He said: "The application cannot be regarded as complimentary to Col. Fellows."

When the committee returned to the hotel lobby all of its members declined to be interviewed.

It was nearly an hour before the Governor was ready to see the reporters. He was busy with his private secretary, Col. Williams, preparing his statement of the matter, which was issued later, as follows:

"The Governor referred the committee to the momorandum which he had attached to his approval of the law under which the committee's request was made. In that memorandum he had called attention to the drastic character of the law and had expressed the opinion that the authority conferred by the law upon the Governor might lead to great abuse, and should therefore be very cautiously exercised.

"'The District Attorney,' continued the Governor, 'is a constitutional officer charged with the duty of prosecuting offenses against the law. If he does not perform his duty, I can remove him upon charges, after giving him an opportunity to be heard in his defense. Now there are sometimes instances where, by reason of the personal relations of the District Attorney, or by reason of the pressure of business in his office, it might be advisable to exercise the authority conferred by statute, and require the Attorney General or his deputy to appear for the purpose of trying certain specified cases. In such instances the application for aid from the Attorney General's office should clearly be made by the District Attorney himself. That was the case in Kings County a year ago, when, upon the application of the District Attorney, I directed the Attorney General to appoint Messrs. Tracy and Shepard to conduct the prosecution of election offenders. Moreover, the exercise of authority in that case was under the old law, which permitted the concurrent action of the District Attorney, and thereby recognized the principle of local self-government. The new law, under which the Committee of Seventy's request was made, excludes the District Attorney from any participation whatever in the cases specified by the Governor in his requisition upon the Attorney General. It is therefore more important that the power which it conveys should be conservatively exercised.'

"I asked the committee whether District Attorney Fellows had united with them in making this application. They said he had not; that they had no communication with him. I then asked whether they had any proofs that the District Attorney would not conscientiously prosecute the cases referred to in their application. They replied that they had no proof, but that there was a lack of confidence that the District Attorney would do his full duty in the matter. I asked them whether the District Attorney did not faithfully prosecute the election offenders in this county last Fall. They agreed that he did.

"Thereupon I assured them that if they had any charges of incompetence or neglect of duty to prefer against the District Attorney, it was their duty to present them to me, and I would give them prompt consideration. But I said that, except with the District Attorney's concurrence, or except upon definite proof of indisposition, or refusal on his part to faithfully prosecute the cases, I could not justly supplant him by requiring the Attorney-General to take charge of the prosecution. If the District Attorney has not done, or will not do, his full duty, he deserves to be removed, and I will remove him if this neglect of duty is proved. But in the absence of the conditions which I have mentioned, to require the appearance of the Attorney-General, and thereby supplant the District Attorney entirely as to all these cases, would practically effect his removal without a hearing, and against the spirit of the Constitution. It would be demoralizing to the honest discharge of official duty.

"I look upon these election offenses and the maladministration of law in this city as of first importance, and think these trials should have precedence over other cases. With that view, I am willing, if it is desired, to appoint one or more extraordinary terms of Oyer and Terminer for the prosecution of these cases."

"Is there anything you care to add to this statement," Gov. Flower was asked.

"No. All I care to say is there. To supplant the District Attorney with the Attorney General without evidence that the District Attorney does not intend to do his duty would be a reflection on the District Attorney."

"BILL" COOK'S GANG NOT AFRAID

The Bandits Ride Into Muskogee After a Fresh Supply of Cigars—Olney Demands Their Arrest.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Nov. 16.—"Bill" Cook's gang of outlaws seems to be fearless of capture. Yesterday the outlaws' camp was discovered in the Arkansas bottoms, and United States Commissioner Jackson authorized a party of farmers and Deputy Marshals to effect their capture. They were to start at nightfall, but did not get away on schedule time.

Even while they were making their preparations for a fight to the death, the enemy was daring them to do their worst.

At about 10 o'clock last night twelve members of the gang rode into town. They paraded the main street, laid in a fresh supply of cigars, and then rode leisurely out of town.

Not a Deputy Marshal, Indian policeman, or bloodthirsty farmer was in sight during their stay. The posse declared after their departure that they could not get ready for the attack in time to give them battle, and so decided that it would be better to follow them.

Half an hour after the Cook gang had gone, the posse got in line. There were fifteen Marshals in a covered wagon, and a lot of Indian policemen, ten of whom were well mounted. They started out on the trail, declaring that they would capture the bandits.

The citizens of Muskogee and the Chiefs of the Creek and Cherokee Nations have become thoroughly disgusted with the Deputy Marshals and Indian police and have concluded to offer a reward sufficient to justify officers in coming from the States to capture the fifteen members of the Cook gang.

Fifteen hundred dollars has been offered for the capture of "Bill" Cook, Cherokee Bill, James French, Skeeter, and James Turner. The $500 reward offered by the United States Government and the $250 offered by Chief Harris of the Cherokee Nation failed to improve the courage of the Deputy Marshals and the Indian police.

Warrants for the arrest of "Bill" Cook, Cherokee Bill, James French, James Turner, Skeeter, and "Bill" McElhia were placed in the hands of the Muskogee deputies Oct. 24, but no attempt has been made to arrest any of the gang.

Attorney General Olney has telegraphed the court officials of this place that lawlessness must be put down. Mr. Olney says he cannot understand why the Cook gang has not been captured, as the Territory has more Marshals and peace officers than many of the States.

This afternoon the Creek Light Horsemen came upon the fifteen Marshals and police about three miles west of Muskogee, and, thinking the Marshals were the bandits, surrounded them. The Marshals took the light horsemen for the bandits, and prepared for the battle. The two posses of officers guarded each other several hours, but only one shot was fired.

Chief Perryman of the Creek Nation received word of the situation, and he and the United States Attorney had to drive out to the ground to inform the two forces.

An Indian officer has just arrived and reported that the Cooks are not ten miles from Muskogee, and he is trying to get up a posse of officers to go after them.

It is well known that the robbers have been within ten miles of Muskogee for more than a week. The people have no protection. There is not a night in the week three or four members of the gang are not seen in the dives of this town.

TOOK TWO LIVES IN REVENGE

THE MAYOR OF LULA, MISS., AND A FRIEND ASSASSINATED.

John W. Boyd Nursed a Dispute for a Year, Then Was Beaten by His Enemy, and Yesterday Shot Him.

LULA, Miss., Nov. 16.—Jacob W. Harman, Mayor of this town, and Henry Lawrence, a leading jeweler here, were assassinated on the street at noon to-day by John W. Boyd, overseer of the Van Eaton plantation, and his younger brother "Bob."

The trouble dates back for a year. Mayor Harman and the elder Boyd had a dispute, and several shots were fired, but neither was hurt. Bad blood had existed between them since that time.

Mayor Harman met John W. Boyd on the street yesterday afternoon, drew his pistol, and beat him over the head with it.

The Boyd brothers came into town to-day armed with rifles. At noon, as Harman and Lawrence walked up the street to dinner, the Boyd brothers confronted them and opened fire. Harman drew his revolver and fired a couple of shots, ineffectually. Both he and Lawrence were killed on the spot.

The elder Boyd escaped on horseback, the younger on foot. They sent word that they would surrender to the Sheriff, but to no one else. The two men killed were thirty-five years old. The elder Boyd is twenty-five and the younger eighteen.

NEW-YORKER DROPS DEAD IN CINCINNATI

B. Lanckner, a Wealthy Art Dealer, Expires While Showing a Picture.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 16.—B. Lanckner, a wealthy art dealer of New-York, and a member of the firm of Radke, Lanckner & Co. of that city, died at 6 o'clock to-night, of heart disease, at the Burnett House, in this city.

He reached here this morning, fitted up a sample room with his choicest works of art, and then called on his customers.

Shortly before 6 o'clock he returned to the hotel with A. B. Closson, an art dealer, and his buyer. They went to the room, and Mr. Lanckner picked up an etching and said: "This is a nice picture, Closson."

Instantly he fell to the floor dead. Physicians were summoned, but they declared that death had been instantaneous.

Winnipeg's Escape from Destruction.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 16.—Winnipeg narrowly escaped destruction by fire this morning. During a blaze in the Western Canada Loan Company block two fire engines gave out, and the water supply being short, the building was soon in ruins. While the block was burning another fire started on Princess Street. Nothing could be done to check this fire, as only one engine was available, and that was in use at the first fire.

The Grand Union Hotel, Merrick & Anderson's large warehouse, and several other buildings were destroyed. The Western Canada block is gutted. In the top story was the Masonic Hall, one of the finest-furnished in the West. The total loss is about $250,000.

MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS

Equals the Bulgarian Butcheries Which Led to War.

OVER SIX THOUSAND MURDERED

Women Outraged and Babies Impaled —The Sultan Shocked by the Horrible Story—England Investigating.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Standard's correspondent in Varna describes the recent massacre of Armenian Christians as of equal importance with the Bulgarian butcheries which led to the Russo-Turkish war. He says:

"The trouble began with the refusal of the Armenians to pay taxes, on the ground that the Kurdish raids had so impoverished them as to render it impossible. This probably was true. Troops were sent to enforce the payments, but were beaten off. The Governor of Bitlis then arrived with an imposing force of regulars.

"The people, seeing that the struggle was hopeless, yielded, but the Governor resolved to make an example of them. He ordered the troops to fire on the defenseless populace, and they obeyed with alacrity. They only ceased when the residents of twenty-five villages, numbering some thousands, had been killed. Some reports say 6,000 were slain.

"Great Britain sent her Consul in Van, Mr. Hallward, to report on the slaughter. The British Ambassador in Constantinople, upon receiving the report, communicated it to the Porte. The Sultan was horrified, and he ordered the local military commander, Zeki Pasha, to make his report on the matter at once.

"Zeki had been originally instructed to proceed to the scene after the repulse of the troops, but the Governor of Bitlis arrived there ahead of him. It seems that Zeki's report confirmed Mr. Hallward's, whereupon the Governor formulated the grave charge that the latter was inciting the Armenians to revolt, thus causing the whole original disturbance. This was submitted to Sir Philip Currie, who has sent out British officials to make inquiries."

Mr. Hagopian, Chairman of the Armenian Patriotic Association in London, has sent Lord Kimberley, Foreign Secretary, a letter sent from Bitlis on Oct. 9. Mr. Hagopian, after declaring his belief in the reports of the massacre, submits that, in view of the horrible tortures and persecutions of the Armenians, the time has come to abolish the administration of the Porte, and substitute a régimé approved by the signatories of the Berlin treaty.

The letter from Bitlis gives details of the origin of the disturbance. There was a Kurdish raid on Armenian cattle, resulting in a fight, in which two Kurds were killed. The friends of the Kurds took the corpses to Moush, and declared that the Armenians had overrun the land, and were killing and plundering right and left. This furnished the pretext for the massing of the troops.

The letter then describes the horrors of the massacre. It says that on the admissions of the Turkish soldiers, some of whom tearfully protested that they merely obeyed orders, no compassion was shown to age or sex. In one place, 300 or 400 women, after having been forced repeatedly to submit to the soldiery were hacked to pieces with swords and bayonets. In another place 200 weeping women begged at the commander's feet for mercy. The commander, after ordering that they be outraged, had them all dispatched with the sword.

Similar scenes were enacted in other places. In one case sixty young brides and maidens were driven into a church and were violated and butchered until their blood flowed from the doors. A large company, headed by a priest, knelt near the church, begging for compassion, averring that they had nothing to do with the culprits who killed the Kurds. It was in vain; all were killed.

Several attractive women were told they might live if they would recant their faith. They replied: "Why should we deny Christ? We have no more reason to do so than had these," pointing to the mangled bodies of their husbands and brothers, "kill us, too." This was done.

The letter says that between 6,000 and 10,000 were killed. Babes were impaled on the same weapon with their mothers. Several soldiers admitted that they had disposed of a hundred victims each. Nearly thirty villages were destroyed. Some families were burned with kerosene in their own houses.

CHIEF ENGINEER MILLIGAN, U.S.N., INJURED

He Was Struck by a Locomotive While Walking with Commodore Selfridge.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 16.—Chief Engineer R. W. Milligan, United States Navy, was struck by a locomotive just south of the railroad bridge over Shaw's Cove at Fort Neck this afternoon, but escaped serious injury. He is here as a member of the Government trial board to witness the run of the torpedo boat Ericsson to-morrow, and, with Commodore Thomas D. Selfridge, was on his way to the Ericsson, lying at the Morgan Iron Works.

While walking on the railroad track, a few feet in advance of Commodore Selfridge, Mr. Milligan was struck by a switching engine. He was thrown headlong down the embankment.

Commodore Selfridge was at his side instantly, and, with the railroad employes, carried Mr. Milligan, unconscious, to the switch house near by, where the application of water revived him fifteen minutes after the accident.

Mr. Milligan is comfortable to-night, though sore from cuts and bruises. He expects to attend to his duties as a member of the trial board to-morrow.

Secretaries to the German Embassy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The President to-day appointed John B. Jackson of New Jersey Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin, and Herbert Goldsmith Squires of New York Second Secretary of the Embassy.

John D. Harrell, of Georgia, was appointed United States Marshal for the Southern District of Georgia.

TO SELL ALL JESUIT CHURCHES

A Bill Introduced in the Mexican Chamber of Deputies Which if Made a Law Would Expel the Order.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 16.—Congressman Juan Matze, the most bitter enemy the clergy have in the Chamber of Deputies, has presented a bill before that body which prays that all churches in charge of Jesuits be sold at auction in this republic.

Should the bill become a law it would be the greatest blow given to Catholicism since the universal confiscation of church property by the reform Constitution promulgated by Juarez in 1857.

It is claimed the measure now before Congress will receive strong support in various quarters, and will probably be a great factor in the complete expulsion of the Jesuits from Mexico.

SHOT WIFE, SISTER, AND SELF

TRIPLE CRIME COMMITTED IN AN ELMIRA STREET.

Mrs. M. V. Straight Did Not Answer Her Husband's Letter Asking Forgiveness—The Wife Dead.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—M. V. Straight, proprietor of a flour and feed store, shot his wife and her sister, Mrs. Mary Whitford, this afternoon in Hudson Street, and then tried to kill himself.

Mrs. Straight died within a few hours. Neither the sister nor the husband is expected to live.

Mr. Straight and his wife have not lived together for the past few weeks, on account of domestic difficulties. The husband this morning sent a note to his wife asking forgiveness and requesting her to take him back again. She did not answer.

This angered the husband, and he purchased a revolver, although he already had one weapon.

Mr. Straight saw his wife and her sister, Mrs. Mary Whitford, in the business part of the city this afternoon, and followed them until they were within 100 feet of their home.

Then he ran up behind them, to within ten feet, and fired the contents of one revolver at both women. He then deliberately took his other weapon and fired again at Mrs. Whitford.

After firing the last shot, he remarked: "I guess I've fixed both of you," and, sitting down on a horseblock, fired the other four chambers into his body near the heart.

Meanwhile, a crowd gathered in the vicinity of the tragedy, but no one dared go near Mr. Straight. He realized that they were afraid of him, and shouted that he would not hurt any one, as he had killed those he was after. Neighbors then removed all parties to a house.

Mrs. Straight was shot three times in the back, the bullets lodging in the abdominal cavity, and near the base of the lungs. She died at 7 o'clock this evening.

Mrs. Whitford was shot twice, one bullet piercing the arm and lodging in the posterior side of the thorax, the other shattering the spinal column near its base. She is still alive, but sinking rapidly.

The murderer was removed to the Arnot-Ogden Hospital, and retained consciousness for several hours. He graphically described the murder to the District Attorney. He is now unconscious, and death is a question of but a few hours.

The parties are all well-known, respectable citizens of Elmira, and the tragedy has created great excitement.

HE WANTED TO BE PUT TO DEATH

Scheifele Said He Preferred the Electrical Chair to State Prison.

Before Judge Cowing and a jury, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, George Scheifele was found guilty without the jurors leaving the box. He was charged with having committed arson and grand larceny at 403 East Sixty-ninth Street on June 7 last.

Judge Cowing, in passing sentence, said:

"Scheifele, I think you are the most unmitigated liar that has ever been brought before me. I have been on the bench for sixteen years, and during that time I have seen all sorts of mean scoundrels, but you are without exception the meanest of them all. I will sentence you to nine years in the State prison.

"I don't want to go to prison," cried out the prisoner, "I want to go to the electric chair."

"Then," said the Judge, "if you do not make a radical change in your life when you leave prison you will probably find yourself in the electrical chair sooner or later."

Prosecuting the Troy Gamblers.

TROY, Nov. 16.—The reform movement in Troy gives evidence of earnestness. The Grand Jury has found indictments against seven alleged gamblers, and in consequence that class of the sporting fraternity, which has hitherto enjoyed immunity, is badly frightened. Two men, Frank Campbell and Abraham Apple, were arrested and arraigned this afternoon before the Circuit Court on the charge of keeping gambling houses. Every gambling place in the city is tightly closed.

Killed Himself on His Sister's Grave.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 16.—William Henry Scott, a salesman, employed by Jacob Langsdorf, cigar manufacturer, Philadelphia, was found at 7 o'clock this evening dying of morphine poison on the grave if his sister, in Flushing Cemetery. The poison was self-administered. Scott died on the way to the hospital.

He lived with his wife and three children in Fairmount, N. J. His mother killed herself several years ago.

Antitoxine Plant in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16.—The Cotton Exchange started a subscription to-day toward establishing a plant in New-Orleans for the preparation of antitoxine, or diphtheria remedy. President Labouisse raised $1,000 in a few moments, and it is expected a great deal more will be raised.

Otto Kempner's Music Box Stolen.

Among the things recently missed from F. W. Daub's storage warehouse at 75 First Avenue were a lot of silver ware and a fifty-dollar music box belonging to Otto Kempner. Otto Wissler, seventeen years old, was arrested yesterday. He admitted stealing the articles.

Capt. "Joe's" Election Bet Paid.

The Ninth Ward was ablaze with bonfires and fireworks last night as old "Joe" Talcott, a Democratic Captain of an oyster smack, wheeled E. P. Cohen, Republican, in a hand barrow about the ward, accompanied by a brass band, in payment of an election bet.

Reunion of Lafayette Post.

Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, held its thirtieth annual reunion last night in its rooms in the Masonic Temple. Gen. J. Grant Wilson talked on "Gen. Kilpatrick and the March to the Sea." A letter of regret was received from Gen. O. O. Howard.

Methodist Social Union's Dinner.

The Methodist Social Union of New-York City held its annual dinner at the St. Denis Hotel last night. Bishop Vincent of Topeka, Kan., made a short address.

HOLE IN THE CINCINNATI

The New Cruiser Found an Obstruction in the Sound.

STRUCK IT NEAR EXECUTION ROCK

Water Filled Two Compartments and the Ship Raced for Dry Dock at the Navy Yard—Court of Inquiry Probable.

A number of obstructions have recently been reported in the waters of Long Island Sound. According to the officers of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, one of the most formidable of these is situated in the vicinity of Execution Rock.

The cruiser found the obstruction yesterday, and, as a result of the discovery, a race for a dry dock was next in order. The vessel reached the New-York Navy Yard yesterday afternoon, and the timber dry dock was immediately prepared for her reception.

It was found that the outer skin of her double bottom had been punctured, and that Compartments Nos. 3 and 4 were full of water, and that water had made its way into one of the forward compartments.

A thorough examination of the injuries to the hull could not be made last evening, as by the time the water had been pumped out of the dock night had come on. A board of survey, which has been ordered by Capt. Frederick Rodgers, the acting commandant of the yard, will determine the extent of the damage to-day.

The Cincinnati is under the command of Capt. Henry Glass. The vessel returned to the navy yard Wednesday from her post up the Sound for the purpose of replenishing her coal supply. The work of filling the bunkers was completed Thursday night, and yesterday morning the mooring lines were cast off and the ship was headed up the Sound, where she was to have taken part in the trial of the torpedo boat Ericsson. Capt. Glass, Pilot Arcularius, and Lieut. Dillingham, the navigating officer, were on the bridge.

Shortly after Hell Gate had been passed Capt. Glass left the bridge and went to his cabin for breakfast, leaving the navigator, pilot, and officer of the watch on the bridge. As Execution Rock was approached, the lead, which had been kept going, indicated a depth of ten fathoms, and at the next cast the water shoaled to nine fathoms. To the officers in charge that simply meant that the lead had struck upon one of the numerous sand ridges with which the bottom of the Sound is ribbed, and neither course nor speed was altered. The ship was then going at a eleven-knot gait.

Suddenly there came a shock which rattled the glasses on the ward-room table, and made the spars and rigging quiver. Then came another and another, the engines meanwhile churning away at their regular rate, there having been no time to stop them. The officer of the watch sent a hurried signal to the engine room, and then ordered the call for collision quarters to be sounded. The well-trained crew sprang promptly to their stations, and within a few moments the doors to all the watertight compartments had been securely fastened.

An investigation showed that the hull, under the forward boilers under the port side, had been penetrated, and that two compartments were filled with water. When the extent of the injury had been reported to him Capt. Glass immediately decided to put back to New-York.

The accident took place at 8:15 A. M. The ship was then, according to her officers, in the regular channel, and about three ship lengths distant from Execution Rock, that point bearing northwest. The officers are unable to say what is the nature of the obstruction that the cruiser hit, but they are inclined to believe that it was not a sunuken wreck, but a floating object.

A deeply-submerged and water-logged spar, they say, could have caused the sort of injuries which the vessel received. A court of inquiry will probably be asked to determine who, if anybody, was to blame for the accident.

The Cincinnati was recently placed in commission at the New-York Navy Yard, where she was constructed under Government supervision. The cruiser is a sister vessel to the Raleigh, which is now fitting out at Norfolk.

AN AMBITIOUS SILVER PROJECT

Talk of a Syndicate to Control the Markets of the World.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 16.—The Denver smelting men held an important meeting this week.

Their object was to formulate a plan to unite the silver miners of the State with the miners and smelting men of Mexico, and form a syndicate to control the silver markets of the world.

It is rumored that J. D. Rockefeller and the Rothschilds are interested in the scheme.

He Is Commodore Wallace Now.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 16.—Commodore Rush R. Wallace, commandant at the naval station, who was recently promoted to his present rank, this morning hoisted his pennant at the main of the training ship Constellation. The Commodore's flag was received with the regulation salute of eleven guns. In accordance with the wishes of Commodore Wallace, the ceremonies were made as simple as possible.

Sioux Chief Iron Nation Dead.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Nov. 16.—Iron Nation, the head Chief of the Lower Brule Sioux, died yesterday at his home on the Sioux Reservation of pneumonia. Iron Nation was one of the most prominent Indian Chiefs of recent years, and was ninety years old. For more than fifty years he had been identified with every event of importance connected with the history of the Sioux Nation.

Satolli Going to Albany.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Archbishop Satolli will leave Washington to-morrow morning for Albany, N. Y., where he will be the guest of Bishop Burke of that diocese. The Papal Delegate expects to return to the city by Tuesday.

Over a Hundred and a Democrat.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—John Stevens, an inmate of the Old Men's Home in West Philadelphia, to-day celebrated his one hundred and third birthday. He is in good health and votes for the Democracy at every election.

Accountant McMaus Dies in Bellevue.

John McMaus, thirty-three years old, of 374 Hudson Street, an expert accountant

HORSES NOW WIN FAVOR

Not So Many Striking Costumes in the Garden Boxes.

SOME SIGHTSEERS WERE DISAPPOINTED

Four-in-Hand Teams and the Jumpers Attract Attention—Distribution of Prizes—Events for the Closing Day.

There was bitter disappointment in the hearts of a vast number of those who went to the horse show yesterday.

It was not on account of a lack of interesting exhibits in the ring, nor yet because there was a poor aatendance at the Garden. It was simply owing to the fact that some of the women in the boxes wore dresses in which they had been seen on previous nights.

there was a poor attendance at the Garfashions from Paris, or criticise them, felt that they had paid their money without the interesting results they had expected.

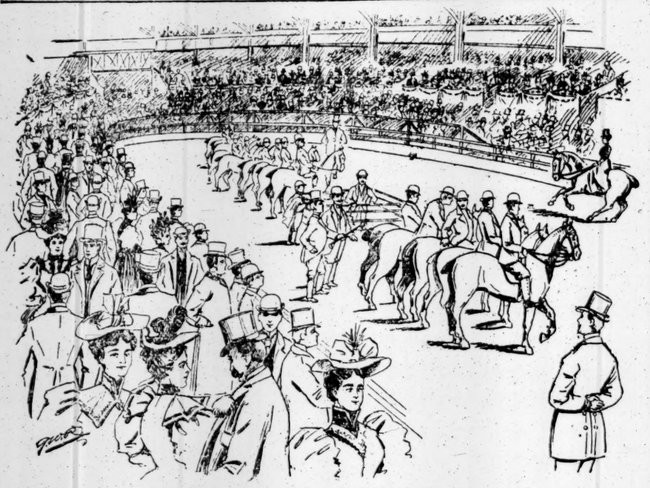
While some woeful criticisms were being made on this account, those against whom they had been aimed were enjoying the show as much as ever.

The horses were not nearly such secondary considerations with the fashionable folk as on the first day or two of the exhibition.

The four-in-hand class was the most popular in the afternoon and in the evening the class of thirty-eight carriage horses, all of which were driven to swell turnouts, and looked as aristocratic as a horse ever did, attracted a good deal of attention.

The judging of hunters and jumpers over six-foot jumps called forth much applause from the box holders.

Hosts, hostesses, and their guests in the boxes almost entirely deserted the promenade last evening, while those less fortunate remained true to the crowded arena.



Judging Gentlemen's Riding Horses.

If one may judge from the closing nights of previous horse shows, this evening's attendance at the Garden will be the largest of the week. The leading attraction will be the high-jumping contest, which will be the closing event of the exhibition.

SOME OF THE PRETTY GOWNS.

Becoming Dresses and the Neat Bonnets Seen in the Boxes.

One of the prettiest gowns at the show was that worn by Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who sat in the Bronson box, on the north side of the Garden. Mrs. Morton appeared in the same costume on other evenings. It was of black velvet, white lace, and chinchilla.

The diamonds of Mrs. J. Townsend Burden shone brilliantly from a purple velvet gown, which was worn with bonnet to match.

Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger had laid aside her cloth gown for one of very deep purple velvet.

Mrs. W. Seward Webb was in brown cloth, and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin looked charming in a white chiffon and black bodice, worn with a black skirt, a little black jet and light-blue velvet bonnet. A turquoise and diamond pin was in the white chiffon collar, over which a narrow black edge turned down. A bunch of violets was worn at the waist.

Mrs. Paran Stevens, in dark green, was surrounded by an attentive crowd, as she sat in one of the second-tier boxes. The front of her bodice was of pale yellow chiffon. In the front of her bonnet was a large white aigrette, and she wore a purple ostrich feather boa.

Mrs. Swits Condé wore a very handsome gown of delicate lavender silk. The large lapels, covered with handsome lace, turned back from a vest and collar of white chiffon.

The Misses Condé looked very charming, the one in light blue and the other in a darker gown, with the neck filled in with cherry. Both wore lace hats, with touches of color to match the gowns.

Mrs. George C. Boldt wore a beautiful gown with bodice of yellow velvet and sheers of silk brocaded in delicate colors.

Miss Pauline Whitney wore a black crepon gown, with violet collar, and Miss Costa was also in black crepon, with gold trimmings.

Col. William Jay was one of the many callers at the Goulds' box. Mrs. George Gould wore a bodice of light green chiffon, strapped over each shoulder with bands of dark fur. She wore and carried violets, and violets mingled with the fur and white plumes on her large white felt hat.

Mrs. Arthur Hilton wore, with a black figured silk skirt, a velvet waist striped with white. There was a soft white chiffon collar, with white at the waist and in with the jet of the small bonnet.

In James Stillman's box was one of last year's débutantes, Miss Edith Woodward, wearing a pretty gown of black silk striped with white. The bodice was made with the modish blouse effect, fastened with cut steel buttons. The broad lapels turned away from the front from a tiny vest of white silk. The stock collar fastened in the back with a large white bow, and the tiny bonnet, which completed the costume, was of black and white.

In the same box with Miss Woodward were her uncle, James T. Woodward, Miflin Wharton, and others.

Mayor-elect William L. Strong occupied his box in the evening with his son, Bradley, and Mrs. Strong, who wore a quiet black silk dress, with a white satin vest, and a small French hat to match.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and her daughter were among those in reserved seats. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a becoming gown of dark silk, with jet trimmings, in which she has been seen once or twice before. Miss Vanderbilt looked pretty in a very light-blue silk frock.

Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald, who sat in the Barclay box, wore a pink chiffon waist, with bonnet to match and skirt of dark material. In the same box was Miss Gertrude Barclay, who received many "good-by calls" from friends, as she will sail for Europe to-day. Miss Barclay wore a quiet and becoming dress of dark material.

Miss Hard, Miss Julia Hard, and their younger sister sat in their father's box with a party of friends. Miss Hard looked handsome in dotted pink silk.

Some of those seen at the show in the afternoon and evening were Mrs. D. O. Mills, Miss Caroline Lee, Louis Haight, Guy Wetmore Carryl, ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart, Albert Pease, De Ruyter Hollins, Henry Pelham Robbins, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Geraldine Fitzgerald, daughter of Gen. Fitzgerald; Russell Landale, Miss Edith Woodward and her uncle, James T. Woodward; Miss Louise M. Bell and her fiancé, Stephen Whitney; Mrs. Cotes, Henry Beadleston, J. L. Kernochan, Frederick Chesebrough, Du Pont Coudert, Miss Maud Livingston, Miss Alice Nicholas, Mrs. Harriman, the Messrs. Barclay, Miss Caroline Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. L. Hoppin, Mr. Tolfree, Mr. Maclay, Mr. Burden, Mr. Comstock, E. M. Taylor, Mrs. R. J. Alexander, R. L. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens, J. Lee Tailer, Mrs. Henry Mortimer Brooks, J. Norman De R. Whitehouse.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Richard Potter, Henry Worthington Bull, Richard Peters, William E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Brockholst Cutting, William Cutting, Jr., John Jacob Astor, Mrs. George Jay Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Miss Elizabeth C. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Jr., Gen. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Nelson Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, T. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Watson and the Misses Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Carley Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. John Bloodgood, Jr., Mrs. Lawrence Miller.

H. Maitland Kersey, Mr. Muller-Ury, Livingston Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Cornelius Fellowes, Francis D. Beard, John H. Shults, Jr., John G. Heckscher, Barclay Warburton, William C. Whitney, A. J. Cassatt, Mrs. H. P. Smith, Neilson Brown, Francis T. Underhill, Miss Mabel Floss, Harry I. Nicholas, John B. Hulme, Mr. and Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Col. and Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, and George Austin Morrison, Jr.

Foxhall Keene, George De Forest Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock, P. F. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. "Archie" Pell, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Frederick Schenck, Col. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, Col. and Mrs. Albert Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley.

THE EVENTS IN THE RING.

Some of the Features of the Contests for the Prizes.

The Horse Show yesterday was practically given over to the harness horses and breeding classes, the fancy horses having had their turn in past days.

This fact brought out the most liberal attendance of gentlemen interested in the practical side of the Horse Show of the week. The boxes and their occupants had to stand aside, save in the late afternoon and evening, and were for once the secondary feature of the big event.

A show which afforded special delight to the children was that of ponies under saddle, and they were the smallest of the horses in the building. The ponies were ridden by boys, Master Harry Wilson having the mount on the winner, T. C. Patterson's gray gelding Cock Sparrow. Master Henry Hewitt rode George Green's mare Jenny so cleverly that she was placed second. Master James Lambert had the honor of winning the third ribbon with Harry McLaughlin's black gelding Prince, and Master Harry Benson was grateful for even the fourth place that was given to his mount, the skewbald Spot, owned by Lemuel E. Wells.

The other ponies shown, and their names, were W. McMahon's Daisy, with Master Eddie McLaughlin up; Master Alfred E. Blute's Betsy, ridden by Master Joseph Hewitt; George Green's Miss Exmoor, with Master Wilfred Hughes in the saddle, and Dr. W. Seward Webb's Eva, on which Master John Lyons had the mount.

Following this show came the inspection of three very fair classes of hackney mares of different ages. Dr. Webb got the first prize in the class for mares 4 years old or over, and over 15.2 hands. The Messrs. Cheney won in the 15 to 15.2 hands class and also in the 14 to 15 hands class.

When the hackneys were finally disposed of, the trotting-horse judges had a chance to inspect two very good classes of young trotters. The first of these were two-year-old stallions, and a fine lot they were, the first prize being finally awarded to Lord of the Manor, a handsome black colt by Mambrino King out of the Chimes mare, Princess Chimes.

In the filly class Stamboul scored a win with the filly Hilda S., owned by A. B. Darling of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a daughter of Alcantara, out of a daughter of Harold, the sire of Maud S.

The contest for the racing stallion prize was open to all stallions having a record of 2:25, or better, and Mahogany, 2:12¼; Bellini, 2:13¼; Heir at Law, 2:14¼, and Stamboul, 2:07½, entered the ring to be judged. It needed but a few circuits of the ring by the four to show the trotting-horse men present to which one the prize of $300 would be awarded. Stamboul, tenderly handled by John A. Goldsmith, caught all eyes and the blue ribbon.

Class 61, gave the four-in-hand drivers a chance to exhibit their crack teams, as well as their dexterity in handling the ribbons. Three coaches, all of them of the English mail coach pattern, were brought out, and the owner of each turnout drove. Francis D. Beard, the crack whip of the City of Churches, carried off first honors for the second time in the four-in-hand classes, with a team of bays.

The final event of the afternoon was the judging of seventeen ladies' qualified hunters. The horses in this class did not jump well, for all touched one or another of the brushes. The blue ribbon was awarded to Merry Bird, owned by Miss May Bird, one of the most daring riders in the Hempstead colony, and one of the best whips on Long Island. Gerlina, Thomas Hitchcock's crack jumper, was given second prize.

The hottest competition of the show and of the entire series of shows was that in the evening for carriage horses in Class 51. O. H. P. Belmont finally got the first two prizes with Buckingham, driven by a lad named Langford, rigged in a typical English groom's suit, and who handled the ribbons like a veteran, and Hurlingham, Superba, a gray, was placed third, and Hiatoga next. There were twenty-two competitors, and the display was a magnificent one.

A thoroughly-interesting exhibition was that of hansom cabs as let for hire, in which fifteen splendid teams were shown. The award to Frederick Summer's Dandy was greeted with hisses, the first thing of the kind that has ever happened at a Horse Show. The judges favored the hackney type that drew the cab, and the crowd did not. It seemed to be the general opinion that William Donovan's team that was placed fourth should have had the prize.

The jumping contest, which wound up the evening show, was the best of the week, and was cleverly won by Mrs. S. S. Howland's Lady Bird, who made no mistake during the performance.

DISTRIBUTION OF RIBBONS.

The Horses and Their Owners That Won the Prizes in Yesterday's Classes.

The following awards were made yesterday:

Class 83.—For pony brood mares, not exceeding 12.1 hands, in foal or with foal at foot.

First prize, $100, won by Dr. Frederick S. Dennis's Betsey, b. m., 7 years, 12.1 hands. Second prize, $50, won by Henry Fairfax's Dotlett, b. m., 8 years, 11.0½ hands. Third prize, $25, won by George Green's Jenny, blk. m., 8 years, 11.3 hands. Very highly commended, won by T. C. Patterson's Queen Mab, gr. m., 7 years, 11.3 hands.

Class 84.—For pony brood mares, exceeding 12.1 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands, in foal or with foal at foot.

First prize, $100, won by Joseph E. Widener's Her Majesty II., br. m., 6 years, 14.0½ hands. Second prize, $50, won by George Green's Fleur-de-Lys, blk. m., 6 years, 13.2½ hands. Third prize, $25, won by Carmandale Stock Farm's Spot, br. m., 7 years, 12.2 hands. Very highly commended, won by George Green's Lavina, ch. m., 5 years, 13.3 hands.

Class 77.—For saddle ponies, mares, or geldings, under 12 hands, 3 years old or over.

First prize, $80, won by T. C. Patterson's Cock Sparrow, gr. g., 3 years, 11.3 hands. Second prize, $40, won by George Green's Jenny, blk. m., 9 years, 11.3 hands. Third prize, $20, won by Harry McLaughlin's Prince, blk. g., 11 hands. Very highly commended, won by Lemuel E. Wells's Spot, skew. g., 7 years, 10.1¾ hands.

Class 80.—For hackney mares, 4 years old or over, 15.2 hands and over. Certified to have produced a foal in 1894, or to be in foal.

First prize, $150, won by W. Seward Webb's White Socks, br. m., 11 years, 15.2 hands, by Sir John-Denmark. Second prize, $75, won by W. L. Elkins's Lady Casaier, br. m., 8 years, 15.2 hands, by Highflyer-Barbara. Third prize, $35, won by W. Seward Webb's Nitrate, ch. m., 5 years, 16.0½ hands, by Copenhagen-Lady Fireaway. Very highly commended, won by Hillhurst Farm's Miss Baker, br. m., 5 years, 15.2½ hands, by Ruby-Betsy Baker.

Class 32.—For hackney mares, 4 years old or over, 14 hands and under 15 hands, certified to have produced a foal in 1894 or to be in foal.

First prize, $150, won by H. G. & R. Cheney's Princess Fireaway, br. m., 9 years, 14.3½ hands, by Fireaway-mare by Elvington-Wildfire. Second prize, $75, won by George Green's Madge, b. m., 6 years, 14.2 hands, by Rufus-Bella. Third prize, $35, won by Mrs. Harrison Mitchell's Gaston Pride, br. m., 5 years, 14.3¾ hands, by Fireaway-Poll Gaston.

Class 6A.—For trotting stallions, 2 years old; to be judged by their pedigree, color, size, conformation, speed, and general appearance; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.

First prize, $150, won by Village Farm's Lord of the Manor, blk. s., by Mambrino King-Princess Chimes, by Chimes. Second prize, $75, won by William Beckerle's Sablenut, br. s., by Sable Wilkes-Auntie, by Dawn. Third prize, $35, won by A. N. Kingsley's Almaboul, br. s., by Stamboul-Alma Mater.

Class 7.—For trotting fillies, 2 years old and under 4 years; to be judged by pedigree, color, size, conformation, and speed, and to be shown in hand, or by the side of a saddle horse.

First prize, $150, won by A. B. Darling's Hilda S., br. f., 2 years, by Stamboul-Hinda Wilkes. Second prize, $75, won by Hillanddale Farm's b. f., 2 years, by Alcantara-Ethelberta, by Harold. Third prize, $35, won by Village Farm's Naida K., blk. f., 3 years, by Heir at Law-Ada, by Almont, Jr. Very highly commended, won by William Miller's b. f., 2 years, by Damo-Houda, by Wedgewood.

Class 40.—For half-bred hackney mares or geldings, 3 years old or over, under 15.1 hands. To be shown to an appropriate vehicle.

First prize, $100, won by Thomson E. Bland's Highflyer, ch. g., 5 years, 15 hands, by Highflyer-mare by Rosewood. Second prize, $50, won by H. B. Nelle's My Lady, ch. m., 4 years, 15.0¾ hands, by Matchless of Londesboro'-trotting bred mare. Third prize, $25, won by John Arthur's Cock Robin, br. g., 6 years, 14.3 hands, by Fashion.

Class 89.—For half-bred hackneys, mare or gelding, 3 years old or over, 15.1 hands and over; to be shown to an appropriate vehicle.

First prize, $100, won by E. M. Fulton, Jr.'s Fireaway, blk. g., 7 years, 15.3 hands, by Great Gun-Felicity, by Lumps. Second prize, $50, won by Henry Fairfax's Prince William, ch. g. 3 years, 15.2 hands, by Matchless of Londesboro'-Virginia-bred mare. Third prize, $25, won by the same owner's Hawling, b. g., 3 years, 15.2½ hands, by Matchless of Londesboro-Virginia-bred mare. Very highly commended, won by H. P. Whitney's Dance Away, b. m., 7 years, 15.2½ hands, by Lord Derby II.

Class 8A.—The racing trotting stallion prize of $300, open to all stallions having a record of 2:25 or better; to be judged by pedigree, age, color, conformation, gait, record, and racing qualities, as shown by performances; to be shown in harness.

Won by E. H. Harriman's Stamboul, br. s., 12 years, 15.3 hands, by Sultan-Fleetwing.

Class 9.—For pair of trotting mares or geldings, or mare and gelding, 4 years old or over, to be shown to harness or wagon:

First prize, $250, won by Col. Kip's Emoletta, b. m., 7 years, 15.1½ hands, and Mambrino Belle, b. m., 6 years, 15.1½ hands. Second prize, $125, won by Charles M. Reed's Lunette, br. m., 7, 15.3 hands, and Clara G., b. m., 15.2 hands. Third prize, $75, won by Col. Kip's Mona, b. m., 8, 15.1¼ hands, by Jay Gould-Molly B., and My May, b. m., 7, 15.1½ hands, by Nero-Lady Walkill, by Walkill Chief. Very highly commended, won by Frank Ferguson's Carrie M., ch. m., 5, 15.1 hands, and Nelsia, ch. m., 6, 15.1 hands.

Class 69.—For saddle horses, mares, or geldings, 15.2 hands or over, 4 years old or over, up to carrying 160 pounds:

First prize, $150, won by Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Acrobat, b. g., 15.3 hands. Second prize, $75, won by Mrs. John Gerken's Ladas, ch. g., 7 years, 15.3 hands. Third prize, $35, won by Mrs. John Spratley's Mary Anderson, ch. m., 5, 15.3 hands. Very highly commended, won by Charles Lanier's Fayette, ch. g., 6.

Class 61.—For four-in-hand park teams, to be shown before drags. Owners or members of any coaching club to drive:

First prize, $200, won by Francis D. Beard's bay team, (driven by Mr. Beard.) Second prize, $100, won by Oliver H. P. Belmont's mixed team, (driven by Mr. Belmont.) Third prize, $50, won by the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's bay team, (driven by Mr. Bates.)

Class 23.—For hackney stallions, 4 years old or over, 15 hands and under 15.2 hands:

First prize, $100, won by Frederick G. Bowne's Stenthorpe Performer, b. s., 5 years, 15.1½ hands, by Matchless of Londesboro-Peg. Second prize, $100, won by Henry Fairfax's Danesfort, ch. s., 4 years, 15.1½ hands, by Danegelt-Primular. Third prize, $50, won by Graham Brother's Kilnwick Fireaway, b. s., 4 years, 15.1½ hands, by Lord Swanland-Trip.

Class 17.—The junior champion prize of $300, open to stallions taking first and second prizes in Classes 25, 26, 27, and 28:

First prize, $300, won by John J. Astor's Typhoon, ch. g., 3 years, 15.2½ hands, by Courier-Belle Lyons. Second prize, a reserve ribbon, won by J. D. Cameron's Royalty, ch. s., 3 years, 15.1 hands, by Rufus-Olivia.

Class 56.—For a pair of mares or geldings, or for mare and gelding, to be shown before a dogcart, gig, or phaeton.

First prize, $150, won by Oliver H. P. Belmont's Buckingham, b. g., 15.3 hands. Second prize, $75, won by the same owner's Buckingham, b. g., 7 years, 15.3 hands. Third prize, $35, won by George B. Hulme's Superba, gr. m., 6 years, 15.3 hands. Very highly commended, won by Henry Fairfax's Hiatoga, b. g., 8 years, 15.3 hands.

Class 99.—For the best performance of hunters or jumpers over six successive jumps, 5 feet high, and to carry a minimum weight of 140 pounds.

First prize, $200, won by Mrs. S. S. Howland's Lady Bird, b. m., 5 years, 15.3 hands. Second prize, $100, won by Miss May Bird's Merryboy, blk. g., 8 years, 16 hands. Third prize, $50, won by Thomas Hitchcock's Gerina, ch. g., 7 years, 15.2½ hands. Very highly commended, won by Monmouth County Hunt's Punch, blk. g., 15.3 hands.

The Programme for To-day.

9 A. M. to 10 A. M.—Saddle horses for sale may be shown in the ring.

10 A. M. to 11 A. M.—Harness horses for sale may be shown in the ring.

11:30 A. M.—Judging three ponies in harness, Class 108; two pony tandems, Class 111, and three pair of Shetland ponies, Class 109.

12 M.—Judging hackney mares for championship, Class 18, and hackney mares for junior championship, Class 19.

12:30 P. M.—Judging four pair of standard or non-standard bred light harness horses, Class 107.

2 P. M.—Judging nine ponies in harness, Class 63.

2:20 P. M.—Judging six pair of ponies in harness, Class 64.

2:40 P. M.—Judging trotters, three stallions to be shown with four of their get, Class 4.

3:20 P. M.—Judging fifteen roadsters and best-appointed road rig, Class 14.

3:50 P. M.—Exhibition of Alix, 2:03¾; Directly, 2:07¾; Robert J., John R. Gentry, Flying Jib, Azote, and Answer.

4:00 P. M.—Judging hackney stallions for American Hackney Horse Society's Challenge Cup, Class 16.

4:30 P. M.—Judging four road teams, (four-in-hands,) Class 62.

4:50 P. M.—Judging amateur driving of four-in-hands, (seven entries,) Class 105.

5:20 P. M.—Judging three qualified or green hunters, Class 91, and thirteen heavyweight qualified hunters, Class 87.

8:00 P. M.—Parade of all first and second prize winners.

8:30 P. M.—Judging four private hansoms, Class 114.

8:50 P. M.—Judging sixteen pair of high steppers, Class 50.

9:20 P. M.—Judging eleven hunters and jumpers over fences, two at five feet, two at five feet six inches, and two at six feet, Class 98.

9:50 P. M.—Judging all first-prize winners in the hunter and jumping classes, heavy, middle, and light weights, for the champion cups, Class 100.

SET THE FIRE AFTER PRAYER MEETING

Augustus G. Wesley, a Wesleyan, Confesses to Burning His Hotel.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Nov. 16.—Augustus G. Wesley, one of the most prominent citizens of Cottage City, has confessed to setting fire to the Wesley House on the night of the 13th inst. for the sole purpose of getting the insurance, he being the sole owner.

The insurance was $18,000 and the property was taxed for $7,000.

Cottage City has been greatly excited over the numerous incendiary fires of the past few weeks, and offered a large reward for the detection of the incendiary, besides employing detectives from Boston.

Wesley said that in the evening he went from prayer meeting at the Methodist Church to the Wesley Hotel. He saturated some burlaps in a closet under the stairs on the second floor with kerosene, and wrapped it around a cigar box, in which he placed a lighted candle.

Wesley was arrested, but was released to-night under bonds. He has been a prominent hotel keeper at Cottage City for many years, and has been highly respected in the community.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR CONVENTION

Possible that Powderly May Come to the Head of the Order Again.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16.—In the Knights of Labor Convention to-day a schedule of the property in the possession of the order was presented. Among the items on the schedule was the Knights of Labor Building in Philadelphia, valued at $60,000; the Official Journal and plant, $15,000; Canalburg, Ind., coal mine, $10,000; real estate at Homer, N. Y., $2,000, and other smaller properties, making an aggregate of about $95,000.

Interest is now centring in the election of officers, which will not be taken up until the latter part of the session.

Pastmaster Workman T. V. Powderly is in the field, and has a strong following against the present incumbent.

Mrs. Rook Sued for a Cab Bill.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 16.—Mrs. Nora Rook of New-York, who has occupied a cottage here for several seasons, has been sued by the New-York Cab Company to recover $90, the amount of a bill alleged to be owed them by Mrs. Rook for cabs used in New-York two years ago. The suit has been continued to Friday next.

Mrs. Rook and Miss Rook are now in New-York. Mrs. Rook's friends say she does not as yet know of the case or she would have settled it out of court and avoided the unpleasant notoriety which the suit has given her.

Not Used to Elevated Railroads.

Dudley Hewitt, an aged farmer from Mystic, Conn., was thrown against a guard rail at the Rector Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated yesterday morning. His shoulder was dislocated and he was badly bruised. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Mr. James H. Ashton.

I Am Well

Thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cured me of rheumatism and ulcers on my leg, which I had for years and could not cure. I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills standard medicines. J. H. Ashton, night watchman on Islington Bridge, West Rochester, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Take Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CONGRESS SPRING WATER

SARATOGA.

This famous water (by elaborate retubing) is now restored to all its former cathartic strength and high medicinal virtues.

HORSEY THINGS.

Bronze Hackneys and Horses (For Cabinets and Tables)
Fans, with painted coaching scenes
Carriage and Dash Board Clocks
Horse Timers, Racing Glasses
Carriage Lamps with Clocks (For interior use)
Riding and Driving Whips
Hunting Crops Flasks
Silver Spurs and Stirrups
Boot Pulls, Etc.

Horsey Novelties in Jewelry and Silver Fancy Articles

TIFFANY & CO.
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

WAR AND RACING SHIPS

Naval Architects Discuss the Progress in Building Them.

L. NIXON CONDEMNS THE CENTREBOARD

Its Use Neither Seamanlike nor Sportsmanlike—Capt. Sampson on Hardened Armor—Care of Steel Ships.

The second and last day session of the second meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers began at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in the rooms of the society, at 12 West Thirty-first Street.

The paper of the day which proved to have the most popular interest was by Lewis Nixon. It was on "Yachts in America and England," and in it he declared that the use of the centreboard is neither seamanlike nor sportsmanlike.

The attendance at the meeting was fully as large as on the first day, and the papers that were read were of exceptional interest, although several of them were of a strictly technical character.

An impressive phase of the meeting was the close attention paid by the members to all the speeches. There were no interruptions. Each paper was discussed thoroughly and freely.

Nearly all of those who attended the first day's session were present yesterday. Among the many present were Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, United States Navy, looking more as if he had just come from the Horse Show than from the quarterdeck; E. Cheneau, the advocate of cellulose; Capt. Albrecht Hesse, Military Attaché to the German Legation at Washington, and an officer of the Imperial Guard; Charles H. Manning of Manchester, N. H., who knows all about naval construction; Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States Navy; Francis T. Bowles, Naval Constructor; Capt. Mert Wago, Naval Attaché to the Russian Legation at Washington; Clement A. Griscom, President of the society; W. L. Capps, Secretary-Treasurer of the society; Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, United States Navy; Lewis Nixon of Philadelphia, naval architect; J. J. Woodward, Naval Constructor, United States Navy; Prof. Cecil H. Peabody of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; L. D. Davis of Erie, Penn.; Albert W. Stahl, Naval Constructor, United States Navy; Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, United States Navy; Prof. W. F. Durand of Cornell University; Charles E. Hyde, Director of the Bath Iron Works; Edwin S. Cramp, Henry W. Cramp, Theodore W. Cramp, and Commander Jacob W. Miller of the Naval Reserve.

The session was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by President Griscom, who soon after resigned the chair to Admiral Meade.

The first paper read was entitled "A Dynamic Steam Engine Tester." It was written by Prof. Cecil H. Peabody and Assistant Prof. E. F. Miller of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was read by the former.

The second paper was on "Experience Gained with Our New Steel Ships as Regards Care and Preservation." It was read by its author, Philip Hichborn, Chief Constructor, United States Navy, who demonstrated that a modern man-of-war, with its vast machinery, armament, and general equipment, must of necessity require repairs of some kind within a short time after her completion.

The members had a great deal to say about this paper, and for a while Mr. Hichborn was kept busy explaining the workings of his bureau.

The next paper was read by Secretary Capps, owing to the absence of its author, W. T. Sampson, Captain and Chief of Ordnance, United States Navy. The subject was "The Present Status of Face-Hardened Armor." Capt. Sampson said:

Whatever conclusion is reached, the fact remains that Harveying in its present state has increased the resistance of armor fully 35 per cent. and perhaps 50 per cent., according to the thickness of the plate. It has also brought about a great improvement in the quality of our projectiles, and in doing so has perhaps lost some of the advantages it held over them at first, when subjected to direct impact.

After Capt. Sampson's paper had been thoroughly discussed one on "Hydraulic Power for Warships," by Albert W. Stahl, Naval Constructor, United States Navy, was read.

A recess for luncheon was taken at 1 o'clock. The members returned to the lecture room promptly at 2 o'clock.

"Notes on Launching," by William J. Baxter, Naval Constructor, United States Navy, was interesting to seamen, and excited considerable talk. It was followed by what was one of the most interesting papers of the day, "Yachts in America and England," by Lewis Nixon, Naval Architect. Mr. Nixon said:

As yacht racing became more general the necessity for regulation became more apparent, and about the middle of the present century we find yachting beginning to go according to rule.

The yachting in this country was on the waters of New-York Bay, Long Island Sound, Delaware Bay and River, and Chesapeake Bay. The rules growing out of such conditions were such that length was the principal thing taxed. So we find a class of wide, shallow vessels, with great sail area, and light draught. The commercial use of the centreboard led, no doubt, to its introduction on the American yacht.

In England yachts were raced in deep water and in the open sea. The first rule used in England, based upon tonnage measurement, laid a heavy tax upon the beam and a light tax upon the length, but did not tax depth or sail power. Naturally the development was in the direction of a narrow, deep boat. So the Americans, with untaxed beam and shallow waters to race in, developed the so-called skimming dish, and the English, with an almost opposite set of rules and conditions, made their boats as narrow as possible. The abuses in the employment of shifting ballast and a better understanding of stability led to the use of the lead keel, and by means of it the English were enabled to greatly increase their sail-carrying power, and about 1875 we find their yachts even narrower and deeper than before.

The great gain in stability due to placing the weights low enabled the English to build the yacht Madge, which defeated a number of our boats in 1880. American designers took this lesson to heart, and, while sticking to the wide beam, they went much deeper in the water, and used the lead ballast as extensively as the English. In 1882 Americans began to tax sail area as well as length. The English pushed their dependence upon their lead keels to an extreme in the case of the Galatea, defeated in 1886, in which vessel we find a beam of but fifteen feet on a water-line length of eighty-six feet. In 1886 the English rules were changed, due, no doubt, to the fact that they were operating injuriously in keeping the beam too narrow, the successive defeats of the Galatea and the Genesta having shown the superiority which lay in a boat of medium width. The rule adopted fixed the rating by the length and sail area. The American and English rules were now nearly enough alike to make designing under them much more interesting and such that a boat built in one country was not so local in its features as to render hopeless an attempt to race in the other.

The English rules, however, so operated as to tax sail area more than ours, and naturally our sail plans were larger on the same length. The greater beam of our vessels enabled us to carry more sail, but the full advantage could not be reaped from this, as the wider beam vessels required increased sail area.

An examination of the manner in which yachts are taxed in the two countries followed. Mr. Nixon continued:

In this country up to a short time ago yachts were built for pleasure and cruising rather than for sport. In England, on the contrary, they are built more for racing than for cruising. It is natural, therefore, that those abnormal features intended to get around the rules should be developed there first. So they produced the first of the fin type boats, and we have followed suit, and now have fin-keels and bulb-fin as well as they. This tendency seems to be on the increase, so much so that those responsible for the rules seem to be casting around for some change in them that will be likely to produce a greater bulk of under-water body.

The fewer boats built on this side, and the uniform character of our courses lead to the best one soon developing her merits, so that the uncertainty which is the charm of the English races and which is brought by the general conditions of the weather, the courses, the rules, and sailing customs, is absent to a large extent with us. It is this chance or uncertainty which keeps up the sport in England. More jockeying is allowed, and their courses call for very much more handling of sails, hence their sailing masters and crews become much more expert than ours, and will continue so until we have more racing.

The English use the one-gun start in their races, under which a yacht must not cross the line before the starting gun is fired, and the time is taken from this gun fire. With us the two-gun start holds, under which a vessel can cross the line any time after the first gun, and the actual time of crossing of the various yachts is taken up to the time of firing the second gun, times beyond the firing of the second gun being lost. The English start is by far the more sportsmanlike. The main objection advanced against the one-gun start is that it requires more manoeuvring before the start. Since this simply gives the best-handled yacht an advantage, such an objection is a weak one.

We find that the yachts of England and America are becoming more and more alike, or, in other words, that points of superiority are quickly appropriated by rival designers.

On one point, however, we find a very radical difference—that is in the use of the centreboard. While for shallow harbors and cruising work a centreboard is a convenience, it is unfortunate that it should be considered essentially American, or that our success should be so often attributed to it. A heavy centreboard like that of the Vigilant is a positive drawback. It greatly increases the draught, and where a vessel with a deeper draught than the Vigilant could have gone we find her striking the bottom when her centreboard was down. Its great weight (3½ tons) when lowered was doubtless an aid to stiffness, but the same amount of stiffness could have been obtained in another way. The attention required tends to distract the mind of whoever is in charge, and it requires men to handle it who might better be employed otherwise.

There is another, and, in my estimation, more important objection, to the centreboard than any yet suggested. It is a device which, so far as the true aim of yachting is concerned, is neither seamanlike nor sportsmanlike.

In Mr. Nixon's opinion, the true aim of yachting and yacht racing is to develop alike the art of the naval architect and the alacrity of the sailor in turning to use nature's own motive power at sea, the wind. He said:

This aim presupposes a hull of simple lines and sections which shall be permanently uniform or the same under all conditions; that is to say, a keel boat. The centreboard violates this principle flagrantly. It is a mechanical device not properly a part of the vessel, disturbing the interior economy of the boat, creating problems in design and construction that are extraneous and alien to the true art, and requiring appliances and practices in manoeuvring that do not in any sense pertain to seamanship proper. In a word, it is the introduction of mechanics into a science which is intended to deal purely and primarily with the forces and the difficulties of nature alone.

From this point of view I do not hesitate to declare that in any international race calculated to contest the question of supremacy in the art of designing and tact and skill in manoeuvring sailing vessels, it would be quite as sportsmanlike for one party to provide his boat with a surreptitious storage battery to operate a small auxiliary propeller to help along in a drifting match, as with a device whereby he can increase or decrease at will the wetted surface, and with it the lateral or longitudinal resistance of his boat according to the requirements of his point of sailing. One is quite as mechanical as the other, and hence they would be equally unsportsmanlike and unseamanlike.

That the designer of the Vigilant can develop a boat as well suited to English waters as to our own, is shown by the wonderful performances of the Dakota, a tenrater. This boat, under all conditions of weather, running, reaching, or going to windward, was easily the best boat of her rating in English waters during the past season, winning twenty-five first prizes out of thirty-three starts.

In this age of steam propulsion and floating machines and machine shops one often hears the remark that "hauling away" is little more than a theme for romance and nothing remains to be written about navigation under sail but its elegy. I emphatically dissent from this doctrine and with equal emphasis maintain that all other things being equal, the Captain who can claw a sailing ship off a lee shore in the teeth of a gale is better fitted to command a steamship than one who cannot.

This paper was greeted with prolonged applause, and the author was complimented on the care with which he had prepared it.

A paper on the "Accessibility and Circulation of Water-Tube Boilers," by L. D. Davis, followed and proved very interesting to the naval engineers.

J. J. Woodward, Naval Constructor, United States Navy, read a paper on "Recent Light-Draught Gunboats for the United States Navy." He briefly reviewed the provisions that had been made for three light-draught gunboats of about 1,200 tons displacement and made critical comments on them, supplementing his remarks with important data.

A carefully-prepared paper on "An Approximate Formula for the Wetted Surface of Ships," by W. F. Durand and G. R. McDermott, was ordered published. The title only was read.

It was nearly 6 o'clock P. M. before the meeting adjourned.

A NAVY WORTHY OF PRAISE.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo's Speech at the Naval Architects' Dinner.

The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers closed up its session by a banquet at

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THIS VAST COUNTRY OF OURS

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A Study of the American Commonwealth, Its Natural Resources, People, Industries, Manufactures, Commerce, and Its Work in Literature, Science, Education, and Self-Government. Edited by Nathaniel Southgate Shaler. Two volumes. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

In these two handsome volumes, with their clear print and well-executed illustrations, may be found a digest of the resources of the United States and material advances, with a presentation of our progress in education, literature, science, and art. Carefully edited by Prof. Shaler of Harvard, among the contributors to the work are such distinguished authorities as Major Powell, Col. Dodge, Mr. Edward Atkinson, Mr. H. H. Bancroft, Judge Cooley, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, the Hon. W. T. Harris, Charles Dudley Warner, J. B. McMaster, F. D. Millet, Henry Van Brunt, and many others.

Having selected as collaborators the best authorities in the country, each subject is treated "a fond," and Prof. Shaler, at the conclusion, gives a summary of our general development. There are not less than thirty-six main topics. The work, then, is comprehensive in its character. There are many maps, with a table of contents, and, dealing as the two volumes do with the latest facts, it goes far beyond the usual limits of any statistical book.

At the beginning, Prof. Shaler pays special attention to the geographical, climatic, soil, and mineral conditions. Then follows an article of Major J. W. Powell of an anthropological and ethnological character and descriptions of the North American Indians, with general conclusions as to the status of our aboriginal races today. One by one, many topics are discussed of a local character, and then are described the maritime industries of America. Not less important is Col. Dodge's paper on "Our Military Resources."

Taking Mr. Edward Atkinson's article on "Productive Industry" it may be worth while to follow this leading social economist so as to show the general character of the methods employed in the publication under notice. Taking the only true definition of capital as the synonym "of labor which has been saved for future productive use," Mr. Atkinson explains what were the oldest examples of capital. They were the stone axes, chisels, or scrapers of primitive man, before the glacial age. There are people who use to-day the tools of the past. Primitive methods of plowing serve the fellah of to-day. Now compare these tools with the implements of the highest ingenuity, such as seed or harvest the American wheat field. The whole cost of labor, aside from the maintenance of capital, is less "than 4 cents for the bushel of wheat." What is the resultant? It is a loaf of bread, eaten, say, in England. Now, there is no coin small enough in England to show what was the expense of carrying the flour in that loaf from Dakota to London. Capital tends toward the conversion of force. Capital saves time and labor by perfecting the machine.

The most effective and durable mechanism now has but one end—the cheapening of our material wants. But there is no stop to progress. A better, a less complex machine is invented to-morrow, and then yesterday's mechanism must be given up. The tendency is toward simplification. We may not help ourselves. We must strive on toward the perfecting of our tools, because there is, at least in the United States, a constantly-increasing population. "Progress in productive industry has enabled our soil to support great increase in population, which exists in comfort where a spare population was fading away." The mental factor is something often forgotten by the theoretical social economists, and the mental factor must ever improve. Productive energy measures the standard of a nation's progress.

Mr. Atkinson's study of transportation is remarkable, for no one is more apt in illustrative force. Some 730,000,000 tons of hauling are necessary each year, so that every man, woman, and child in the United States shall be fed, clad, and warmed. Throwing out Sundays, we want transportation for 2,000,000 tons every twenty-four hours.

Suppose we used horses. Every two tons would require (distance to be covered being a constant factor) about seven horses. If we had horses, we should have to harness up 14,000,000 of them every day. We often hear that Government, according to Populistic ideas, should find employment for the unemployed. If we were to return to horses, what an army of stablemen and drivers would find work. What a chance for home labor! Had we not at once better take up the rails?

Stupid people forget that to-day to carry freight to the railroad more and more horses and drivers are required. There is compensation. Following up the subject, that of "Productive Industry," Mr. Atkinson presents an interesting series of object lessons, showing the mechanism of distribution. At a single glance, such progress or decline as has happened to us may be determined. In the summing up of the story, Prof Shaler writes:

"It may fairly be said that, grace to our institutions, including our education, our citizens are more inclined than those of any other country to look forward and to shape their action with reference to the time to come. A study of this feature in our conditions makes plain the singular duty which our people owe to a well-understood past. In other countries the conduct of the State may be intrusted to a class of men to whom by tradition belongs the work of guiding the development of the Commonwealth, but with us it is clearly shown by abundant experience, including the lessons of this very day, that the guidance of the State is in the hands of the mass of the people, and not in that of any class. It therefore behooves each citizen to consider his obligations, remembering always that from him, rather than from any delegated authority, is to come the influences which are to transmit our society unimpaired to future generations. * * * As is inevitable with democracies, men make many blunders, but each teaches them something of the truth they need to know. * * * In the long run the people are right. Their patriotism and the essential right-mindedness from which it springs will insure the perpetuation and the advance of the Commonwealth."

We have indicated only a tithe of the valuable material to be found in this publication. As a source of information alone we deem it of the greatest usefulness.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PAST WEEK

—A. C. McClurg & Co. have published "Woman in Epigram, Flashes of Wit, Wisdom, and Satire from the World's Literature," compiled by Frederick W. Morton. There are one thousand good reasons to compile a book of this sort, which might easily dispense with any reason at all; but the reason which the compiler of this book gives is the most paralogical. He says that "Woman is the enigma of the ages—the world's sphinx." This is an antique idea; yet nothing is easier than to know women. To accomplish this one should not study them as if one were an inspector visiting colleges. One must not gather documents and take notes. Women are like the gods, one may know their minds by faith and by sentiment, but one may not see them. The secret of knowing them is to be humble of heart, to be in a state of grace, and not to pretend to be too "smart." The work of Mr. Morton has an interest to men which women may find pleasure in pointing out to them. In writing about women, authors express their own minds. In judging them they judge themselves. By what they say of women one may know what they are. Mr. Morton has done his work admirably, which is saying that it is done impartially, cleverly, and with good taste.

—Longmans, Green & Co. have published another of the Abbé Constant Fouard's works, "St. Paul and His Missions." It is a continuation of the story which the abbé told in his work entitled "The Beginnings of the Church: St. Peter and the First Years of Christianity." It is founded on the New Testament narrative as given in the Acts. The amplification of this narrative was made possible by a study of secular authorities and a personal tour through the countries where St. Paul preached. A map accompanies the work, on which the abbé has traced St. Paul's two missionary journeys. The work has been translated from the French by George F. X. Griffith, with the author's sanction and co-operation.

—Mrs. Gordon has written "The Life and Correspondence of William Buckland." None could have known this great geologist better than his daughter. The learning of the Dean of Westminster, of the President of the Theological Society, and of the Past President of the British Association still leaves its impress on science. William Buckland had in addition personal charm of manner. This biography, a notable one, is published by the Messrs. Appleton.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have ready Mr. Pickard's "Life and Letters of John Greenleaf Whittier" in two volumes, with portraits and views. Mr. Pickard was engaged on this work before Whittier died, and is known to have been extremely careful in respect to all wishes that the poet had concerning his private life.

—In their American Men of Letters Series, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have published Mr. Edward Cary's biography of his friend George William Curtis. It is not alone a narrative of an impressive career; it is also a study and an interpretation done by hands as strong and skillful as they are gentle.

—The Messrs. Appleton issue the American edition of the Maurice Leloir edition of Dumas's "Three Musketeers," a beautiful and an inspiring book. These two large octavos will have few—if indeed, they have any—rivals in the holiday list for this year. They are beautiful to look upon, to read, and to study.

—Dean Hole's visit to this country will give added interest to the new volume of his memoirs which Macmillan & Co. publish. His first publication in the reminiscent line was warmly received wherever it became known, and a new edition was soon demanded.

LITERARY NOTES

—The date of publication of the second volume of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary has been fixed as Nov. 28. The single-volume edition will be ready at the same time. The publishers announce that by actual count this dictionary, exclusive of the appendix, contains 301,865 vocabulary words and phrases, the appendix having 47,468 proper names, foreign phrases, &c., thus making a grand total of 349,333.

—Dr. Conan Doyle, on his return home, will write for The Ladies' Home Journal a paper telling Americans "How Your Women Impressed Me." Among the promised features of this well-conducted and always interesting periodical are some drawings of little women by Kate Greenaway and a new series of "Brownies," by Palmer Cox.

—Prof. Maspero's work on "The Dawn of Civilization," which the Messrs. Appleton are soon to publish here, has been edited by Prof. Sayre from the translation by M. L. McClure. It will have a map and over 420 illustrations. The work aims to bring together in a lucid and interesting way all that has been learned from the monuments concerning Egypt and Chaldea.

—The David Swing memorial volume which F. Tennyson Neely is to issue will be limited to an edition of 1,000 copies. It will be ready this month. It has been prepared by his daughter, Helen Swing Starring.

—Bangs & Co. have issued a handsome catalogue of the Charles B. Foote collection of first editions of American authors, to be sold by them on Friday, Nov. 23.

—What is believed to be the last piece of writing of the late Philip Gilbert Hamerton will appear in The Forum for December, with the title, "The Chief Influences In My Career."

—Books in press by J. Selwin Tait & Sons are "Naval Cadet Carlyle's Glove," by a new writer, Iona Oakley Gorham, and a new novel by John Strange Winter, entitled "The Stranger Woman."

—The third edition of Dr. Norman Kerr's "Inebriety or Narcomania: Its Etiology, Pathology, Treatment, and Jurisprudence" will be published on Nov. 26 by J. Selwin Tait & Sons. It contains 317 additional pages, and discusses, besides alcoholism, kindred forms of intoxication, such as morphinomania, etheromania, opiumism, the hasheesh habits, &c., and their treatment.

—The Camden Library, published by Macmillan & Co., has been enriched by a portly octavo, entitled "Early London Theatres, (In the Fields,)" which is the first of two books relating to the Shakespeare playhouses and those preceding them, undertaken by T. Fairman Ordish, F. S. A., at the request of the late Mr. Halliwell Phillipps. The present volume hardly takes the reader to the time of Shakespeare, and its interest is largely antiquarian, for its scope is quite apart from the ordinary studies of the dramatic student. It is an admirable work, however, and will be invaluable to the student of London lore, and especially to one who is interested in mediaeval English life. No playhouses of any sort were permitted within the limits of old London. Hence the term "in the fields," which survived in Betterton's day, when England had not only a drama, but a dramatic literature to be proud of. The playhouses told about in this volume are the Theatre, the Curtain, Newington Butts, the Rose, the Hope, and the Swan; the Globe came later, but it was like the others, circular, or nearly so, and open at the top. Mr. Ordish does not touch upon the literary drama. His reproductions of old London maps and the illustrations generally are most interesting.

—Porter & Coates's carefully-edited journal of book news, The Literary Era, has carried forward its bibliography of genealogies almost to the letter H. The list must prove to be of great value to historical societies as well as to students of family history.

—"First in the Field," a story of New South Wales, is by George Manville Fenn, with Dodd, Mead & Co. of New-York as publishers. Mr. Fenn is famous as a writer of stories for boys, and in the present volume, Dominic, or "Nic," who is an English boy, goes through many stirring adventures in Australia.

—The authors of the "Life and Inventions of Edison," Antonia and W. K. L. Dickson, write to say that the remark in their work concerning Edison as "the greatest genius of this or any other age," is not theirs, as was stated in The Times review of the book, but that of Prof. Young of the Smithsonian Institution. At the same time, they "are in sympathy with the declaration."

—The Holiday Bulletin of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. contains many portraits, among them portraits of Miss Repplier, John Fiske, Frances Power Cobbe, Lucy Larcom, Elihu Vedder, and George William Curtis.

—Georg & Co. of Geneva have published "Les Merveilles de la Flore Primitive," a study of the formation of plants, and of the phenomena which accompanied the development of forests before the coal period, followed by a note on the fall of Australia as a meteoric mass, by A. Froment. The author is profoundly learned, and his thesis on Australia is convincing as long as one remains under the spell of its logic. But the author's style is even more admirable than his knowledge. It is the clear, elegant, graceful French which Topffer wrote, and which one would read for the mere beauty of it, if its faculty to convey information in the most agreeable manner possible were not so inevitable.

BOOKS RECEIVED

ENGLISH HISTORY IN SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS. By Beverley E. Warner. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

THE HISTORY OF MARRIAGE; Jewish and Christian, in Relation to Divorce and Certain Forbidden Degrees. By Herbert Mortimer Luckock, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

SAINT PAUL AND HIS MISSIONS. By the Abbé Constant Fouard. Translated, with the author's sanction and co-operation, by George F. X. Griffith. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

FROM EDINBURGH TO THE ANTARCTIC. An Artist's Notes and Sketches During the Dundee Antarctic Expedition of 1892-93. By W. G. Burn Murdock, with a chapter by W. S. Bruce. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

A TEXT BOOK OF THE HISTORY OF PAINTING. By John C. Van Dyke, L. H. D. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THREE HEROINES OF NEW-ENGLAND ROMANCE. Their True Stories Herein Set Forth by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Miss Louise Imogen Guiney, and Miss Alice Brown. Illustrated by Edmund H. Garrett. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

TOWN CHARTERS, INCLUDING GRANTS OF TERRITORY WITHIN THE PRESENT LIMITS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Made by the Government of Massachusetts, &c. With an Appendix. Vol. I. Edited by Albert Stillman Batchellor. 8vo. Concord: Edward N. Pearson.

THE WANDELNDE GLOCKE VON WILHELM FISCHER. Edited by R. H. Allpress. 18mo. New-York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

CE QU'ON VOIT. Par Mlle. E. de Pomperÿ. Edited by W. S. Lyon. 18mo. New-York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

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MR. STRONG WILL TAKE ADVICE

The Mayor-Elect and the Committee of Seventy Want Good Officials---Coleman Suggested for a Place.

Something of a tempest in a teapot has been made over the appointments to be made by Mayor Strong. The Mayor-elect and the Committee of Seventy have been represented as disagreeing on this important matter.

Some papers have represented the Committee of Seventy as anxious to do the recommending and Mr. Strong as not being pleased that they should do so. Mr. Strong said yesterday:

"I have never said that I would not allow the Seventy to dictate to me. When I become Mayor I will receive and consider any suggestions for nominations for places or conduct of city business from any body, whether they be members of the Committee of Seventy or not. I shall be glad to do so."

Chairman Larocque of the Committee of Seventy outlined the position of that body yesterday in these words:

"The report of the Seventy has made or intends to make any suggestions to William L. Strong as to what appointments he shall or shall not make is a lie made of whole cloth.

"The Committee of Seventy has other business to attend to, and Mr. Strong is a man of great resolution, and he is thoroughly capable of making his own appointments, and good ones, too."

Naturally the members of the Seventy are interested in seeing good business men placed in charge of the departments of the City Government. Business men not members of the Seventy are equally interested, and will doubtless be of assistance to Mr. Strong in indorsing and suggesting men of proper qualifications.

For this reason some have suggested that Michael Coleman, who was for many years connected with the Board of Taxes and Assessments, would be the proper man for the Presidency of that board if a Power-of-Removal bill be passed. Mr. Coleman is recognized as an authority on real estate values in this city, and his long experience in the board has made him entirely familiar with the machinery of the department.

Mr. Coleman was connected with the Tax Department from 1875 to 1892, the last three years being President of the board.

DRANK COFFEE AND BECAME A MANIAC

Edward Webster of New-York Now in a Texas Hospital.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 16.—Edward Webster, son of wealthy parents in New-York, was brought here from Childress, Texas, yesterday a raving maniac. He was sent out to a ranch for his health three weeks ago. Webster was a guest of Col. Hughes of Dallas on his great Pan Handle cattle ranch. He had letters for liberal credit.

He had just taken a cup of coffee when he fell over into the fire raving. A ranch foreman sprang to his assistance and Webster turned upon him fiercely. Several persons rushed to the foreman's rescue and saved his life. They overpowered Webster and took him to Childress for medical attention. Then he was brought here.

He is having the best of attention at the City Hospital, but is closely guarded to prevent violence to himself and others.

To Court-Martial Commander Smith.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Commander Frederick R. Smith, who was placed on the retired list of the navy two years ago, and who has since lived at Leesburg, Va., will be tried by court martial next week on two charges—scandalous conduct and disobedience of orders. The scandalous conduct charge alleges that he refused to pay his just debts, and the other that he failed to make reply to the department's order to explain his conduct.

The court, which is to convene at the Washington Navy Yard on Tuesday, Nov. 20, consists of Commodore Rush Wallace, Capts. John A. Howell, A. H. McCormick, Merrill, Miller, M. L. Johnson, A. S. Crowinshield Frank Wildes, James H. Sands, and Yates Sterling; First Lieut. C. H. Lauchelmer, Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Navy, will prosecute the charges.

Actor Curtis Charges Forgery.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 16.—M. B. Curtis of the "Sam'l of Posen" company, who was arrested last night at the instigation of Duncan B. Harrison, his former manager, who claims that Curtis owes him money, was before the court to-day on his application to take the poor debtor's oath.

The forenoon session was devoted to an examination of Curtis as to his business relations with Harrison and others. Several times during the testimony Curtis charged Harrison with forging his name to letters, contracts, &c., and Harrison had difficulty in restraining himself. Curtis would not identify any of the signatures as his, saying that with such a man as Harrison doing his work he could not identify them.

Once a Servant of Buchanan.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 16.—John Dillon died here Wednesday and has been buried in the Catholic Cemetery with funds contributed by the Keeley Institute patients, who also acted as pall bearers. Dillon was a character about the village, being familiarly known as "Jack the Bootblack."

According to his account, he was once, and for some time, an attendant on President Buchanan in Washington, and later an attaché at the Willard Hotel. Those were his palmy days, but he lost all he had saved and finally came to this village, where he and his blacking box were familiar figures in the vicinity of the Court House.

DEATH FOLLOWED PLEA OF GUILTY

Lawyer Allen of Philadelphia, Who Acknowledged Embezzlement, Found Dead in His Cell.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Lawyer Walter D. Allen, who on Wednesday pleaded guilty before Judge Bregy to embezzlement, died at noon to-day in Moyamensing prison.

After his plea of guilty, Judge Bregy deferred sentence, but ordered Allen into custody, and he was taken to prison.

He was to have been sentenced to-day. When the jailer opened the cell door this morning he found Allen lying on the bed in a comatose condition. A physician was called, but the unfortunate man died a few hours later. The immediate cause of death was apoplexy, but the Coroner has ordered a post-mortem examination to be made, because of a report that the lawyer committed suicide by poisoning.

Mr. Allen was forty-four years old and for many years was an honorable attorney. He pleaded guilty to three bills of indictment charging him with the embezzlement of $23,000 from three of his clients. He had acted as agent for the prosecutors and lost the money in speculation.

It was stated that he had made restitution and a plea for mercy was made, after which he was sent to prison to await the decision of the court.

DEFEAT COST CHESEBROUGH $5,652.55

Statements of Election Expenses—Cantor's Bill Was $4,505.67.

Statements had been filed up to 4 P. M. yesterday by 443 candidates who ran for office in this city at the recent election. Eight who have not complied with the law are likely to hear from the District Attorney's office.

Among those who filed statements yesterday were Lawrence P. Mingey, who spent $1,000.65; Hermann Fiesselir, who spent nothing at all; James Fay, who spent $344, and Andrew J. Campbell, Republican candidate for Congress, who spent $1,448.80.

Robert A. Chesebrough, the Republican who was beaten by Col. George B. McClellan for Congress, spent $5,652.55.

Henry Stahl, who hoped to be elected to the Supreme Court bench, spent 50 cents.

Jacob A. Cantor, Tammany candidate for Congress, spent $4,505.67, $1,800 of which was Tammany's assessment.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Nov. 16.—The schedules of the election expenses of Frederick W. Bleckwenn, the defeated candidate for City Treasurer of this city, and Lucien Knapp, his successful opponent, show that Mr. Bleckwenn paid out $631.25, while Mr. Knapp spent only $188.

THE ACCUSED CINCINNATI DRUGGISTS

J. W. Vester Waives a Trial by Jury—The Vin Mariani Case Dropped.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—Another of the cases recently brought by the State Food and Dairy Commission against Cincinnati druggists came up before Justice Philip Winkler this morning.

It is that in which the defendant is J. W. Vester, a clerk for Druggist Weatherhead. Vester is accused of selling grape juice containing salicylic acid. The case has been put to trial once before, the result in that instance being a disagreement of the jury. This morning the right to a jury was waived, and the Justice was left to decide the case on the evidence which was put in at the first trial. He is expected to announce his decision next Thursday. The testimony on which he will give judgment has been summarized in The New-York Times.

Another grape-juice case is to come up next Thursday for a hearing in Justice Winkler's court. The sale on which this second matter is based was made at the drug store of Louis Heisler. What is known as the Vin Mariani case has been formally dropped by the State.

CUT PRICES FOR COAL ARE THREATENED

Independent Operators Are Making Demands That May Benefit the Public.

Cut prices in coal, which were predicted in the trade when the coal agents decided upon advances for November, with no limit to the output, are now said to be near at hand. Independent operators have taken up arms against the combination.

A serious break was prevented because the companies did not venture to market all the coal they could mine, and November production has so far run lighter than that for October. This did not relieve uneasiness however, and the independents have made the most of their opportunity. Their complaint is that the producing companies have ignored their price agreements.

An anthracite war that will at once lower prices from 50 to 75 cents a ton is threatened unless percentages of benefit can be readjusted on a basis that will include the independents in its benefits and hold out some assurance of permanancy.

MR. ELKINS AFTER A SENATORSHIP

Thinks It Would Be a Bad Thing to Give Goff the Preference.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Ex-Secretary of War Elkins, in discussing the political situation in West Virginia, said: "There are several candidates in the field besides myself, and the impression is that some of them were suggested by Democrats, rather than by Republicans."

Referring to the candidacy of Judge Nathan Goff, Mr. Elkins said he had not heard directly or indirectly from Judge Goff or any of his friends that Judge Goff intended to enter the contest.

"It is almost certain to follow," he continued, "that if Judge Goff is selected President Cleveland will appoint Mr. William L. Wilson as his successor on the United States Circuit bench. Now, the question arises, Will the people of West Virginia be satisfied to permit this vacancy to occur for Mr. Wilson's benefit?"

TESTING A NEW LAW'S PROVISIONS

Contractor Quinn Does Not Want to Employ Only Citizens on His Work.

Contractor James Quinn has obtained a writ of peremptory mandamus directing Public Works Commissioner Daly to execute a paving contract.

The work is estimated to cost $142,297, and Commissioner Daly refuses to execute the contract unless Quinn allows him to insert in it the provisions of the new law that none but citizens shall be employed upon the work.

Quinn says that to employ citizens will increase the cost to $450,000. The writ is returnable Monday.

Want Pay for Transporting Troops.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Some of the railroads which were protected by regular troops during the recent strike have now sent in bills for the transportation of the soldiers. The accounts are in the War Department, and there is a difference of opinion whether they should be paid or not.

Some of the authorities raised the point that, as the railroads asked for the protection and as the troops on trains in motion were only there as special police to prevent depredations and disasters along the line, the railroads have no right to send in bills for transportation.

Other officers, however, have taken the stand that the railroads are justified in asking for compensation for carrying the troops, even though they acted as protectors of property.

FRANCES WILLARD'S WORK

Encouraging Reports Made at the W. C. T. U. Convention.

GREAT PROGRESS MADE IN ENGLAND

Woman's Influence for Good in the World Was Never So Strong as Now—Vice Forced to the Background.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 16.—The first sessions of the national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were held in Music Hall to-day, with the largest attendance of any national gathering in the history of the society.

At the morning session Frances E. Willard, the President, read her annual address. Among other things, she said:

"Since we were in Cleveland twenty years ago the half dozen unions then organized have grown to fifty, and the single national union to over forty-nine nations and provinces.

"The habit of total abstinence is thoroughly respected everywhere. The effects of the use of alcoholics and tobacco are being systematically taught from the standpoint of science to the children in the public schools of all the fifty States and Territories except five.

"Thanks to the leadership of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, prohibition has gained ground in several Northern States and throughout the South, by means of local option. The recent plebiscites in Canada prove the growth of a strong sentiment in favor of prohibitory law. In Great Britain the prevailing sentiment is that the question of license or no license should be placed in the people's hands, and in New-England, Colorado, and Kansas, where women have the ballot, the effect of their influence has been strongly detrimental to the legal as well as the social position of the saloon.

"The Pope's representative in this country has indorsed the right of any Bishop to exclude from the sacraments those who belong to the liquor dealers' camp. Prohibition by law, by politics, by woman's ballot, is the watchword of the temperance army in all nations.

"The aggregated and systematic self-respect of woman is making itself felt against the debasing exhibitions of her form, whether pictured or real, before audiences of immoral men.

"The victory gained by Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, and other White Ribbon women, in bringing evidence to the London County Council which caused it, by a vote of 75 to 32, to refuse liquor and promenade hall licenses, so that prominent places of amusement in London are closed, is, perhaps, the strongest proof that a better day has dawned, and deserves to rank beside the victory of women in Kentucky over the perjured Breckinridge, and of women in New-York City over the Tiger of Tammany.

"As the man readeth in his newspaper, so is he; and in these days he reads what it is for the interest of great corporations to have him read. Opinion is manufactured by the newspaper just as scientifically as cloth is woven by the loom. The editorial 'we' should be abolished, and every writer should stand on his own merits. The strongest thing reformers could do would be to buy space in the great papers of the country in which to put their ideas before the great humanity that beats its life along the stony streets.

"It is probable that we have not in this country a more skillful specialist on the labor question than Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell of New-York City, Chairman of Dr. Parkhurst's Committee of Women. She believes there is no remedy to be found for the workers except organized unity of action, and that labor and capital must combine in adjusting their difficulties.

"Boards of conciliation and arbitration will, she thinks, supply the missing link for which we have looked so long. When employer and employed meet for purposes of conciliation they must be on an equal footing must be represented in equal numbers, and the same weight must be attached to the opinion of both parties.

"Let us add to her statement that women ought to be on all three boards. They have a talent for diplomacy that amounts to genius, and the loss of it from public affairs is the greatest loss under which we labor to-day. The practical method of relieving the labor market of the competition of women is to make their wages the same as the wages of men.

"A law is pending in Great Britain which ought to be duplicated here by which industrial homes for drinking men are to be established by the Government. We are rapidly approaching the time when drunkenness no longer will be tolerated, for it is becoming understood that the danger involved in harboring the drunkard in the home is as great as if he were a lunatic. The State must relieve the home of this intolerable bondage, must relieve the drunkard from the overmastering temptation, and must set him at work to earn his own living.

"Half-way measures blur the straight line of ethical perception and set back movements that can only be carried to success by out-and-out methods.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the old guard that never surrenders. It is not beguiled by high license or tax, by the Iowa mulct law or the South Carolina dispensary, by non-partisanism or the Scandinavian system. Any or all these serve the turn of politicians, or dim the vision of well-meaning but non-expert workers.

"But we have learned by the logic of defeat and the argument of experience what not to do, which is a lesson no less important than to know what to do.

"It is idle to talk of personal liberty. The day is long gone by when that slogan could rally a corporal's guard among the intelligent and thoughtful.

"The trend of socialistic thought, which makes the good of the community the prime factor in government, has so far outranked the unbridled action of the individual that in England no one is allowed to build a wooden house, nor is such permission granted in this country within the fire limit of our great cities.

"In Germany to cut down a tree is an offense against the State. Permission must first be secured, because the value of the trees as a whole is greater to the people than the interest of any one person in any one tree.

"In France so strong is the sense of beauty that no one is allowed to make an alteration in his house till the plan has been passed upon by the authorities appointed by the city. It is of more importance that Paris as a whole should be beautiful than that the personal whim of any individual concerning the sort of door or window that he prefers should be considered.

"On the principle that every member of the social compact must be protected from possible injury by any member is based the rationale of every law on any statute book.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is forging forward along lines of prevention, and, except the Department of Heredity, there is none that goes nearer the root of the matter than the Department of Scientific Cookery. Mrs. Ole Bull and her coadjutors have laid broad foundations for this department. Until the 'happenstance' of cookery is changed to the circumstance of scientific diet, we can hope for nothing helpful in this regard, and I am free to say that I look forward to the time when cooking will be conducted as carefully as the most important chemical processes of the laboratory, and shall be wholly in the hands of scientific experts.

"I remember that no one subject puzzled or vexed me more in my youthful days than why it was that men could range the whole world at their will, and then have the home besides, while women did not have the world, but the home only. I did not think that fair, and never have, and never shall.

"I think these broodings over the subject helped to determine my vocation, for I resolved to build my life to help make the world so homelike that women could freely go out into it everywhere, side by side with men, and also to help bring it about that men should share in larger measure than they have ever yet done the hallowed ministrations of the fireside and the cradleside, through which, as I believe, they are to reach their highest and holiest development."

The Corresponding Secretary, Mary A. Woodbridge, died less than a month ago. Her report was read by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

The report of Mrs. Helen M. Baker, the Treasurer, showed that the receipts this year are in excess of several previous years, and the dues disclosed an increase in paid membership over last year. The receipts of the year were $26,019.25; disbursements, $20,328.07; balance, $5,681.18, with no outstanding bills.

Mrs. Helen G. Rice of Boston reported the work of the Temperance Legion, which she said was "applied scientific truth." Through the accomplishment of the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, the truth in regard to the effects of alcohol, tobacco, and other brain poisons upon the human system had been made available to millions of children in the public schools.

"Work Among the Colored People" was the subject reported on by Mrs. Lucy Thurman of Jackson, Mich. "I have recently received," she said, "some very encouraging reports of work done in a few of the States. We have great hopes of the success of the work among colored women, and would be so glad if our Christian women, with sympathy and love, would lead them and their children to a better life."

Other encouraging reports read were: "Sunday School Department," Mrs. Julia A. Bidwell of Deposit, N. Y.; "Young Woman's Branch," Mrs. Frances J. Barnes of New-York City; "Department of Work Among Foreigners," Mrs. Sophie F. Grubb; "The Press," Miss Sadie E. Reed; "The Department of Narcotics," Mrs. E. B. Ingalls; "One Relation of Temperance to Capital and Labor," Mrs. S. E. V. Emory; "The Department of Physical Culture," Mrs. Frances W. Leiter; "The Literature Department," Katherine Lente Stevenson.

THEY TEMPT WOMEN TO DRINK

THE EVILS OF LIQUOR SELLING IN DRY GOODS STORES.

Mayor Schieren Opposed to Licensing Them—Tipsy Women in a New-York House—Grocers Protest.

The retail grocers of Brooklyn are congratulating themselves on having a powerful ally in their fight against the dry goods department stores in the person of Mayor Charles A. Schieren.

They related among themselves yesterday with great satisfaction a story to the effect that it was the action of the Mayor that prevented Abraham & Straus from securing a license to sell wines and liquors in the grocery department of their large store on Fulton Street.

Henry F. Clapp, one of the leaders in the United Retail Grocers' Association, said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"The application of Abraham & Straus for a license was signed by Excise Commissioners Wells and Hacker and would have been granted over the opposition of Commissioner Forrester except for Mayor Schieren. He put his foot down and objected to the issuing of a license. It was therefore not allowed by the Excise Board. One of my friends went to the Mayor and was assured by him that he opposed the granting of the license."

The retail grocers of New-York and Brooklyn feel bitter toward the dry goods department stores that have introduced groceries, wines, and liquors in their houses, and they are using as the key note of their campaign the charge that the department stores are placing before their women customers an unusual temptation to indulge in alcoholic stimulants.

This feeling on the part of the retail grocers, of whom there are 6,000 in New-York and Brooklyn, is shown by the following statements to reporters for The New-York Times:

Henry F. Clapp, grocer, 979 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, said: "The owners of these dry goods department stores deny that women drink on their premises the liquors bought there. A friend of mine, a woman, tells me the following experience. I can vouch for its truthfulness:

"She was in one of these dry goods department stores in New-York one day, recently, and saw two women buying a bottle of liquor in the grocery department. A little while later she went into the ladies' dressing room of the store in question, and there she saw the two women drinking the liquor out of their bottle. They took several drinks out of the bottle, and before they left the place they were tipsy.

"Would such a thing as that be good for Brooklyn? These dry goods department stores are pleasant places for women to meet and pass away an hour or two in each other's company, and it is wrong to offer them the temptation to buy liquor on the premises. Many women are led to drink in these department stores that sell wine and liquor. The dry goods stores are simply reaching out for the liquor trade of women. They cloak the liquor traffic under the grocery department.

"When it was first noised about that Abraham & Straus were going to introduce groceries, a prominent woman on the Heights, the wife of an ex-Judge, with several of her friends, went to the firm and told them they would withdraw their trade if liquors were put on sale. The firm assured the women there was positively no intention to sell wines or liquors.

"I have sampled the canned goods offered for sale in some of the department stores, and the goods were inferior. In some cases the cans had been relabeled. In other cases the peas, for instance, had been 'soaked.'

"The department stores are engaged in unfair competition. They are demoralizing the grocery business. We can make it so unpleasant for them that they cannot buy staple groceries."

Lawrence J. Callanan, of Callanan & Kemp, grocers, 41 Vesey Street, this city, said: "There is very little honor in the owner of a dry goods department store who would declare that he would put in a barroom if his customers demanded it. Such a man ought to be accounted a public enemy.

"If I were running a department store I would not encourage the sale of liquor to any woman. There is no question that the sale of liquor in dry goods stores gives women an opportunity to purchase alcoholic drinks which they would not have and would not take if they had to buy their liquor in a grocery store where they were known."

James Gray, grocer, 841 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, said: "We grocers do not object to the dry goods stores selling groceries, provided they will compete fairly, will not sell below cost, and will not misrepresent their goods and their prices.

"The department stores have ruined every business they have branched out into, such as shoes, furniture, crockery, &c. They have wiped out the small stores. As a consequence, on Fulton Street, for example, small stores do not rent for one-half what they used to bring. There are no small tradesmen to take them.

"The department stores simply want to sell groceries to cloak the rum traffic. Selling liquors in these stores puts unusual temptations before women. I hope the public sentiment in Brooklyn will keep the department stores from getting liquor licenses, and will so arouse feeling that decent women will not enter such stores. When they begin to sell liquor, principles and conscience leave their business."

W. H. Moses, grocer, Washington and Vesey Streets, New-York, said: "I do not approve of selling groceries, much less wines and liquors, in dry goods stores. It is wrong for them to handle our line of goods. These department stores do not sell any cheaper than the first-class grocer can sell.

"It is morally wrong to offer to the women patrons of these dry goods stores additional temptations to buy wines and liquors. A woman can go into a dry goods store, buy a bottle of whisky, and have it put up in a box so that it will look like something in the dry goods line. Many women will buy liquor in these department stores when they would not venture to buy liquor in the grocery stores where they deal."

James A. Kemp, grocer, 41 Vesey Street, said: "Selling wines and liquors in dry goods department stores is decidedly wrong in principle and in practice. Dry goods stores should confine themselves to their legitimate business. Their persistent cutting of the price of groceries below the regular market rate works great injury to legitimate trade. By selling below cost they hurt those who are in the grocery business exclusively.

"We grocers might just as well introduce dry goods. The two have no connection save to monopolize trade and freeze out the smaller dealers.

"Selling wine and liquors in dry goods stores has a demoralizing tendency on women. It offers to them temptations to buy whisky which otherwise they would not be likely to encounter. I would not be surprised to learn that the dry goods stores were selling coffins.

"If the dry goods stores can get a license there is no reason, on their way of thinking, why they should not open a bar on their premises."

E. W. Indig, grocer, 158 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, said: "In a moral sense, the dry goods stores have no right to sell wines and liquors. If the department stores are to keep on selling groceries, the large retail grocery stores will be finally driven out of business. Their competition is unfair. They take advantage of our situation. Their idea in selling groceries is to attract people to their stores. They sell several articles in their grocery department at a very low price, so as to induce persons to come to their stores, hoping to sell them something else at a good profit.

"Selling wines and liquors in these stores puts additional temptations in the way of women. Most women would be ashamed to go to their grocery store and ask for a bottle of whisky. But in a dry goods store, unknown and unobserved, many women would buy whisky without hesitation."

Mr. Martin of Martin & Campbell, grocers, 49 Vesey Street, said: "It is wrong for the dry goods department stores to sell groceries, wines, and liquors. Some of these stores sell whisky below cost to attract customers to their stores. When they get them there they trust to chance to sell them something else on which they can make up what they lost on the whisky.

"Hundreds of women buy whisky in these dry goods department stores who would not buy it anywhere else. These stores, by their unfair competition, are working injury and demoralization. The retail grocers feel it all over the city. The big stores are simply put

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Daily..3 cents; Sunday..5 cents; Weekly..3 cents

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (324 St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates---Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr	6 Mo	3 Mo	1 Mo
Daily, with Sunday	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	90
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	75
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Weekly edition	1.00	50	30	....

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants. Matinée, 2:00.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah. Matinée, 2:00.

AMERICAN, 42d, 41st st-8th Av—8:00—A Temperance Town. Matinée.

BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Miss Dynamite.

BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Dr. Syntax. Matinée, 2:00.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, 7th Av-57th St—8:15—Concert of the Philharmonic Society of New-York.

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—The Passing Show. Matinée.

DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl. Matinée, 2:00.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Prize Show of Chrysanthemums, Orchids, &c.

EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop. Matinée, 2:00.

FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—The Coming Woman. Matinée, 2:00.

FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Palmer Cox's Brownies and Other Novelties. Matinée.

GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus. Matinée.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Flower Show.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Lottie Collins's Troubadours. Matinée, 2:00.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Amazons. Matinée.

HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.

HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag. Matinée, 2:15.

IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Herr Senator. Matinée, 2:00—Maria Stuart.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Carmencita. Living Pictures.

LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Lord Chumley. Matinée, 2:00.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—9:00 A. M.—Horse Show.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.

PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman. Matinée.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.

STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy. Matinée, 2:00.

STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail. Matinée, 2:00.

838 4TH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	24	45	3:30 P. M.	33	58
6 A. M.	23	45	6 P. M.	32	60
9 A. M.	25	46	9 P. M.	31	51
12 M.	30	50	12 P. M.	28	49

Average temperature yesterday.....50½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....28¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....44½

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain or Snow, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1894.

AMERICAN OR FOREIGN GOLD.

The discussion as to the proportion of the new loan that will be taken by foreign capitalists is natural under the conditions existing, but so far it does not seem to have gone to the essential facts. As the loan is made to strengthen the gold reserve of the Treasury, and as one of the most important results of strengthening the reserve is to establish confidence abroad in the soundness and stability of our currency, it has been generally inferred that the more gold that was obtained from foreign sources the more completely would the loan serve its purpose. But this is not necessarily a correct inference. It is extremely desirable not only that the reserve shall be strengthened, but that it shall be maintained, that we shall not only get the gold now needed to restore the reserve to its normal level, but that we shall keep it. It is, to say the least, an open question whether a considerable subscription from the other side would work in this way. It is possible and even probable that gold coming here now for the new bonds would be wanted again within the next few months, and that the conditions would be such then as to make it easy to withdraw it and not so easy for us to spare it. In that view of the case it is clear that American interests would best be conserved by home subscriptions for the loan. Gold is now on hand for the purpose in adequate supply, and though, if it went into the Treasury, it could be withdrawn if required later on, that contingency might be foreseen and provided against.

On the other hand, in the present condition of the exchange market it is not profitable to ship gold to this country, so that foreign subscribers to the loan would be at an appreciable disadvantage in competition with home subscribers, and the latter are, in point of fact, likely to get the bonds. Other things being approximately equal, we should say that it would be the policy of the Government to place the loan in our own markets, for the reasons we have indicated above. And what we have referred to as one of the chief motives for the loan, namely, the establishment of confidence abroad in our currency, would be especially met by this policy. As we have shown by quotations from the leading financial journals of England, the two points as to which doubt exists in that country are, first, whether the Government will borrow when it needs gold, and, second, will the Americans supply it? The first point is settled by the present loan. The second would be settled by the loan being taken here.

We have no doubt that it will be taken; the only question is how far it will be oversubscribed and how the bonds will be distributed as between American and foreign subscribers. Another point that will be watched with some interest abroad is the source from which the gold will come, and whether any portion of it will be supplied from the Treasury itself. So far as the banks are concerned, there is not the slightest doubt that they will furnish gold for their own subscriptions and for those of their customers when desired. It is possible that some subscribers may see fit to draw the gold from the Sub-Treasury to make payments, and there is nothing in the law to prevent them. But such a course would not be interpreted as giving moral support to the Government, it would not, we should say, tend to make the men adopting it popular in financial circles, and, though such dealings are formally confidential, it would hardly be possible for those pursuing this plan to escape attention or criticism. In the meanwhile, however, we cannot forget and ought not to overlook the fact that the whole system of currency by which $800,000,000 of Government paper rests on $100,000,000 gold reserve, and by which this paper is never paid, but when redeemed is immediately reissued, is radically wrong and absurd and should be completely revised. Every fact, important or incidental, in this whole business helps to prove this.

THE GENERAL INTENT.

There seems to be no doubt that the Constitutional Convention, in creating a new Legislature, overlooked the necessity of continuing the old one in existence until the new one should be elected, "pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution," on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November. It vested the legislative power of the State in "the Senate and Assembly," and provided that "the Senate" should consist of 50 members and "the Assembly" of 150, to be chosen in a manner prescribed. The revised Constitution makes no reference to any other Senate and Assembly, and as it goes into effect on the 1st of January, 1895, the old Constitution will be then superseded, but it declares that "the Legislature shall, every year, assemble on the first Wednesday in January."

If any Legislature is to assemble on the first Wednesday in the coming January, it must be the one of which the Senate was elected last year for a term of two years and the Assembly was elected this year for a term of one year. That election was valid under the Constitution as it was at the time, and it would no doubt be held judicially that the terms of office then provided for would hold good unless directly interfered with by Constitutional change. At all events, there is no doubt that the "general intent" of the convention and of the Constitution, so far as it can be ascertained by inference, was that the Legislature existing on the 1st of January should continue to exist until superseded by that to be chosen next year, and should assemble on the first Wednesday in January.

It does not seem to us that any contest over this question would now be worth while, or would result in anything but a judicial sanction of any action taken at the coming session, which, apart from this question, would be valid, even if the courts had to strain a point. There is no good purpose to be accomplished by raising any such contest, and it would involve trouble and expense that would prove fruitless. The only object in raising it would be to embarrass legislation, and it would have the invidious appearance of trying to prevent legislation which is imperatively demanded. The Legislature has been chosen by the people in the expectation that it would legislate under the Constitution which the people have ratified. Any attempt to prevent it would prove useless and might prove mischievous. Better let it alone.

LET US KNOW WHO ASKS FOR GOLD.

Public interest in the new issue of bonds is lively and legitimate. Information as to every detail and circumstance is sought after.

Business prudence may justify some reserve on the part of the fiscal authorities, but upon one point there ought to be a frank publicity.

The vital question is whether any considerable part of the gold paid into the Treasury for the new bonds will be withdrawn from the Treasury stock in exchange for paper money lawfully exchangeable for gold. That is what the public wants to know.

We think it eminently desirable that this information should be given. The Assistant Treasurer at New-York ought to furnish to the reporters each day a list of the names of persons making application for gold.

THE SHERMAN KALEIDOSCOPE.

Referring to the published interview in which Senator John Sherman remarked that he did "not regard the present result as an indorsement of the McKinley bill or a demand on the part of the people for radical tariff legislation," and that "the Republicans went to an extreme on the question in 1890 because they had absolute control," we said, on the 12th inst., that those were his views for the day only, and that no one could tell what his opinions would be on the following day.

It now appears that this time Mr. Sherman permitted four days to intervene between his contradictory utterances, for he turned to the McKinley tariff again on the 14th, declaring that he looked "upon the recent election as an indorsement of the general protective policy of the Republican Party," and adding the assertion that "the McKinley act is the best expression of that policy this country has ever seen." We now await with some curiosity the next exhibition of Mr. Sherman's mental agility.

While he is getting ready for his next somersault he should attempt, for the edification of the public, a reconciliation of the following passages from the carefully-prepared speech which he delivered repeatedly during the recent campaign. We have taken the precaution to copy them from the verbatim report of the leading journal of his party in his own State:

"1. It [the McKinley act] was, I believe, the best tariff law ever enacted in the United States."

"2. I am not now and never was an extreme protectionist. I believe that sufficient duties on imported goods can be and ought to be levied to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government in time of peace. No duties should be levied for protection that are not needed for revenue."

He cannot truthfully repudiate these utterances. In one of them he supported, as he professes to support now, a tariff that was a notable example of "extreme protection," and a tariff whose schedules were crowded with duties designed to be prohibitory, "levied for protection" alone and yielding substantially no "revenue." In the other he practically advocated a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, saying that the dominating purpose of a duty should be revenue, (which would require large imports of the competing foreign goods,) and opposing the levying of duties (like those which can be pointed out by the score in the McKinley act) which precluded revenue by preventing imports in order that prohibitory protection might be afforded by them. Of course, Mr. Sherman knows what kind of a tariff is required by this doctrine that "no duties should be levied for protection that are not needed for revenue." Such a tariff would resemble McKinley's about as closely as light resembles darkness.

THE POLICE CASES.

The spectacle presented in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday was eminently calculated to win the approval of the moralist and to cheer up those who are hoping for better municipal government in New-York. We have no wish to prejudge the cases of the Captains, Sergeants, and ward men who were arraigned. But, without reference to their guilt or innocence, which remains to be judicially investigated, it is a triumph of public justice that they have been arraigned. They belong to a class of men who have for years been supposed to be above the law which their business was to enforce, and who might be guilty of any malfeasance in office whatsoever without being brought to account for it. They were supposed to use the odious word that stands for a more odious thing, to have a "pull" that kept them out of the reach of the law. They have been supposed to be members of a conspiracy which comprised not only their own official superiors, but also the officers who had in charge the machinery of justice, and with whom it lay to institute or to withhold prosecutions for criminal offenses. However true this supposition may have been, it is true no longer; at any rate, it is not true just now. Mr. Goff and the Lexow committee have for the time being broken up the conspiracy, if there has been a conspiracy. For first the Police Commissioners have dismissed subordinates at whose malefactions it was supposed that they delighted to connive, and now the District Attorney has had indicted and arraigned a dozen policemen of various ranks who were accused on testimony given before the Lexow committee. Decidedly the spectacle is cheering and reassuring.

It is perhaps noteworthy that among the counsel for the defendants should have been secured so large a representation of what may be called the distinctively criminal bar of New-York. Not all the counsel, to be sure, are of this type, but among the counsel are some of the lawyers whom we expect to see turn up in the defense of habitual criminals with particularly desperate cases and whose forensic arts are mainly to appeal to the human sympathy of jurors and to undertake to browbeat Judges. Though the juries have not been impaneled, both these venerable dodges of counsel for defendants without defenses were put into operation yesterday, but without any effect. Judge Ingraham ignored attempts to melt him and attempts to bully him, and decided the questions that were submitted to him with reference to nothing but their merits.

The chief of these was the question that was raised by demurrers to the indictments upon the ground that the policeman is not a public officer within the meaning of the sections of the Penal Code on which the indictments were drawn. To the layman this point seems not to possess any plausibility, and it is gratifying to observe that the conclusion of common sense seems to be also the conclusion of law. The point, which has never been expressly raised before, was promptly decided against the demurrer. It would have been a pity if a blunder on the part of the prosecuting officer should have prevented a fair trial of the cases on their merits, which seems now to be assured. That is all the defendants can desire if they are innocent; it is all the public can desire if they are guilty.

WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE MONEY?

In nearly all the statements of election expenses filed by candidates for office at the recent election, the principal items are for contributions to certain designated party committees, and in most cases these items comprise the bulk of the "expenses." They do not show to whom the money finally went or for what purposes it was used, and consequently the chief object in requiring the statements to be filed is defeated.

What the law requires is that these statements shall be itemized so as to show in detail all the money contributed or expended by the candidate, "directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person, in aid of his election," and they must "give the names of the various persons who received such moneys, the specific nature of each item, and the purpose for which it was expended or contributed." Whether or not it is a technical compliance with this requirement to say that $5,000 was contributed to such or such a committee for "legitimate expenses," it certainly does not meet the intention of the law. Such statements are no check upon the corrupt or unlawful use of money, and only serve the purpose of giving publicity to the amounts expended or contributed by candidates.

The law does not limit the amount, but it does make it a misdemeanor to contribute money "for any other purpose than the printing and circulating of handbills, books, and other papers previous to an election or town meeting, or conveying such poor or infirm voters to the polls." It specifically prohibits the payment or contribution of money or anything of value, not only to induce any person to vote or not to vote, to vote for or against any particular candidate or ticket, or to go to the polls or remain away therefrom, but also to furnish any entertainment to electors before an election, or to compensate any person for procuring the attendance of voters at the polls.

Now, it is notorious that much of the money that goes into the hands of committees is used for some of these prohibited purposes, but the itemized statements of candidates do not reveal the fact, and are therefore no check upon the corrupt practices.

For instance, at the last election the Republican County Committee in this city was wont to furnish certain amounts for each election district in the several Assembly districts, varying with the supposed necessity of each case or the effect to be accomplished. The avowed purpose of giving out this money to leaders or workers in the districts was to "get out the vote," that is, to "procure the attendance of voters at the polls," with the intent of having them vote the ticket of the party furnishing the money. It is a form of bribery and is distinctly made a misdemeanor by the Penal Code, and the main object of the requirement that candidates shall file statements of their expenses is to guard against the use of their money for just such corrupt purposes. That object is not attained by these statements as they are made up. The amounts which candidates may expend and the purposes for which they may be expended should be prescribed by law, and party committees should be required to file sworn statements showing in detail the sources of all their funds and the purposes for which they are expended.

There is no sort of doubt that the effect of the revised Constitution will be to extend the terms of the present Controller and District Attorney of this city to the end of 1897. Their offices are included in those the incumbents of which must hereafter be elected in the "odd-numbered years," and they are officers "elected before the first day of January, 1895," whose successors "have not then been elected" and whose terms "under existing laws would expire with an even-numbered year." The terms of all such are "extended to and including the last day of December next following the time when such terms would otherwise expire." It is just as plain that this provision extends to four years the terms of officers elected last year for a term of three years as it is that it extends to three years the term of the Mayor elected this year for a term of two years. How anybody can pretend to read it otherwise is one of the mysteries of the "legal mind." It will be the duty of the Legislature to make the terms of all the elective officers of this city and county either two or four years hereafter.

Mr. Elkins can always be relied on to take a lofty and disinterested view of politics. Just at present he is deeply solicitous that Judge Goff shall not be elected Senator from West Virginia for fear that Mr. W. L. Wilson will be appointed to the place thus vacated on the Circuit bench. Rather than see this misfortune fall upon West Virginia, Mr. Elkins would take the Senatorship himself.

Mr. Charles Stewart Smith touches the core of the whole subject of municipal management when he says: "We want the responsibility for the decency of the City Government put into the Mayor's hands. If the people want a Tammany Mayor in three years, let them vote for him." That is common sense, and it is very sound politics. For the people to make their choice they must know just what each Mayor in office has done and exactly what a new Mayor can do, and they can only know this when the Mayor has full power of appointment and removal.

In the City of Boston all laborers seeking employment from the city register their names and are employed in the order of their application. The justice of this system to all who seek work from the city has taken so firm a hold on the working people that any suspicion of favoritism is immediately investigated, and no public officer would dare to depart from the system or to propose its abandonment. If a like plan were put in force in this city, as it can be under existing law by Mayor Strong, one of the chief sources of the strength of Tammany or of partisan corruption of any sort would be completely done away with.

BISHOP WIGGER'S TRIP ABROAD

Returns Much Improved in Health and Delighted with His Travels.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 16.—Bishop Wigger retired early to his room to-night, after the informal reception tendered to him by the students of Seton Hall College upon his return from Europe. He steadily refused to see all reporters on all subjects, pleading that he was very tired.

The Bishop seems much improved in health, and says the Pope looks in much better health than he was when he saw him five years ago, having entirely lost the tremor in his voice with which he was afflicted then.

The Rev. Father Lawrence C. M. Carroll, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, in South Orange, who accompanied the Bishop through his entire trip, says they both had a delightful time, visiting, Berlin, Paris, Madrid, Rome, Naples, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and all the principal cities of Southern Europe and Asia Minor. He says the Bishop had a protracted conference with Pope Leo, but no one knows the subjects that were discussed by them, except perhaps Archbishop Corrigan.

Father Carroll says he was suffering because he was too fat, while Bishop Wigger was ailing because he was too thin, and that they have both come back greatly benefited. Bishop Wigger has gained eight or nine pounds, while Father Carroll has lost several pounds, and both are highly pleased with the result of their trip, which they say was purely one of travel and recuperation.

KINDLY WORDS.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your recent departure as regards the writing up The Commercial World in extenso, is an admirable one, and deserves encouragement.

THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY.
J. W. BARRY, Manager.
New-York, Nov. 16, 1894.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I notice some changes in the headlines of The Times, and some striking features introduced in the make-up of the editorial page. The changes and innovations are all improvements, and they show the desire to keep abreast of the times.

People like to know where to look for certain departments in which they are especially interested, and your several indexes and "bulletins" make it easy for the reader. They are necessary in these days of large papers. M. P.
New-York, Nov. 16, 1894.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

We present our congratulations to The New-York Times on its new departure, in the improved method of market report, under the head "The Commercial World." It is admirably arranged, and it will prove of great interest to your numerous readers among the mercantile communities at home and abroad.

We hope that you will find every encouragement to keep it up to its present standard of neatness, accuracy, and completeness, and that is may add greatly to your success.

A. S. LASCELLES & CO.
New-York, Nov. 16, 1894.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

We are so much pleased with the appearance of The Times that we wish to congratulate you most heartily upon the many improvements you have made.

The refined and careful typography is in excellent harmony with the high literary quality maintained. We are especially pleased with the character and quantity of the book reviews. And it seems to us that the information contained in the first column of the editorial page must prove of great value to readers and advertisers.

HEMAN BURR & SONS.
New-York, Nov. 15, 1894.

Report on Garbage Nearly Ready.

The Garbage Commission met yesterday afternoon in the office of Lieut. Delehanty in the Army Building. The final report to the Mayor was discussed briefly. The commission will reconvene Monday at 2:30 P. M. to take final action on this report. The recommendations of the commission regarding the best method of disposing of garbage in this city will then be forwarded to Mayor Gilroy.

REORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE

What Chairman Lexow Says of the Committee's Plans---"Infraction" of Its Work---Moss on Byrnes.

Chairman Lexow of the Senate investigating committee, in speaking of the bills that it has been said would be drafted by the Committee of Seventy and other organizations for the purpose of reorganizing the Police Department, said yesterday:

"Whoever talks of this is advocating what we consider, and what I am certain the Senate will consider, a gross infraction of the work of its regularly-constituted committee.

"When our investigation is finished we will meet and endeavor to reach an understanding that shall be free from prejudice. There will probably be a majority and a minority report for the Senate to act upon."

When asked about future plans for the purpose of reorganization, Senator Lexow said:

"We may hear various plans. Dr. Parkhurst and others may be asked to make suggestions. I simply say may, as nothing has yet been decided on. We came here for information, and not to convict Police Captains.

"Unless our report on the testimony brings about a radical change the work has been thrown away in theory if not in practice.

"As I understand it, Lawyer Moss suggests that the police force be reorganized on a military basis, in a measure. Dr. Parkhurst advocates the same thing. I do not think they are happy in their choice of terms. The American people are not favorable to military organizations. Probably Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Moss did not know the meaning which would be given to their use of the word 'military,' when they employed it.

"All I can say is this, if I had been Mayor and I had been fooled so often by the Police Commissioners, I would have used the statutory powers given to the Mayor and the Governor of the State, and would not have left one of those Commissioners in office

"Mayor Gilroy had a magnificent opportunity to be the next Mayor as well as the most popular man in this city, but he did not choose to embrace it. Not even an inquiry was made by the Mayor to search out the truth in the charges against the Commissioners, and no attempt was made by the Governor to compel the Mayor to do it. By the right of approval vested in the Governor he could have compelled the Mayor to take action.

"The Mayor has the power of removal for cause of the Police Commissioners, subject to the approval of the Governor. Yet Mayor Gilroy did nothing and Gov. Flower did not suggest that he should."

In speaking of Superintendent Byrnes and the Senate committee yesterday, Mr. Moss said that, in his private opinion, Superintendent Byrnes had not assisted the investigation as he should have done.

"Superintendent Byrnes," he said, "did not approve of the investigation from the very beginning. How persistently he objected to an examination of the department is shown by the attacks he made on Dr. Parkhurst. When he found the department in a hurricane, he immediately began to trim his sails to the wind. But to let Byrnes remain for that reason would not be fair to others who are in the same position. He wheeled about simply because of his ingenuity, and the mere possession on his part of that ingenuity ought not to operate in his favor.

"It would be decidedly unfair to men of lesser brains to allow him to remain on that ground. He has been responsible for his own administration.

"Of course, the fact that Byrnes is the executive head of the Police Department will not operate in allowing the others to remain, and why should it operate in his favor?

"The Police Commissioners were his employers, and they are jointly responsible for his inefficient service.

"I can say nothing as to what legislation the committee will recommend. It has been practically settled that the sessions of the committee will begin again on Nov. 26, if Mr. Goff is well enough to go on with them."

The Parkhurst society elected officers on Thursday night for the ensuing year: President—The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst; First Vice President—The Rev. H. W. MacCracken; Second Vice President—Judge William H. Arnoux; Treasurer—Edward A. Newell; Secretary—T. D. Kenneson.

THE FIRST PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL

The Belgian Violinist, Eugene Ysaye, Makes a Successful Debut.

The most interesting features of the first rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society at Music Hall, yesterday afternoon, were the fall of some plaster in the gallery and the appearance of Eugene Ysaye, the Belgian violinist, on the stage. The former almost utterly destroyed the effectiveness of the latter's cantabile playing, because it frightened a good many people, whose nerves were already irritated by the half-muffled hammerings and scrapings that accompany all afternoon concerts in the Carnegie Hall, as it is now called. A few persons arose and left the house, but the exodus could hardly be called an incipient panic, even by a newspaper of the hysterical variety.

The concert was in every way interesting, the house was packed, and the applause remarkably warm for a matinée audience. It is stated that the subscription for the evening concerts of the Philharmonic is so large that there are only fifty-six vacant seats in the whole house. This is a good hearing. And so was M. Ysaye's violin playing.

The eminent virtuoso's performance of the first movement of the B minor concerto of Saint-Saëns was alone enough to convince the observant hearer that this was not a man to be dismissed briefly. When he had concluded the concerto it was pretty evident that he was not a one-sided artist, and as the concerto played yesterday is not a work to test all the resources of the violinist's art, it is only a reasonable conclusion that M. Ysaye must be studied carefully and extendedly before his full measure can be taken.

It is safe, however, at this time to say that he is a player whose work is intensely interesting. More than that, it may be said that he has a powerful artistic personality, which he knows how to project influentially through the medium of his playing. His tone is large, penetrating, warm, even luscious at times. His stopping, so far as revealed yesterday, is accurate, but it is in his large-styled and vigorous bowing that the life of his playing lies. His general style seemed to lend itself best to the forcible, declamatory passages. In these his tone rang out with superb sonority and his reading had all the eloquent accentuation of first-class recitative singing. His cantabile appeared to be admirable in its grace, its sensitive appreciation of rythm, and its soft warmth of tone. It was on the whole bold, virile, passionate violin playing, full of blood-stirring power, if not absolutely impeccable in technics. For there were some rapid passages that were deficient in clearness, and there was a lack of that peculiar majesty and impressiveness which comes from repose. But both the composition and the disturbing circumstances of the afternoon were largely to blame for this. We may find in subsequent performances what was missing yesterday. That which was indubitably present was fine and inspiring.

M. Ysaye was also heard in Bruch's Scotch fantasia, and the orchestra, under Anton Seidl, played Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture, Bach's A minor fugue, and Dr. Dvorak's notable symphony in E minor, entitled, "From the New World." The programme was too long; but it was excellent. The concert will be repeated to-night according to the time-honored custom.

RAPID GROWTH WRECKED HIS MIND

Ernest Darrow, a Giant of Seventeen, Taken to an Asylum.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 16.—Ernest Darrow was taken to an asylum for the insane to-day, suffering from a deranged mind, caused by worrying over his rapid growth.

Ernest is seventeen years old. Until about three years ago he had the physique of an ordinary schoolboy. He commenced to grow very rapidly, and is now a giant in proportions.

INDICTED POLICEMEN IN COURT

Nine Not Ready to Plead---Four Demur---Capt. Stephenson the First to be Tried on Bribery Charges.

The thirteen policemen indicted as a result of the disclosures before the Lexow committee appeared with their lawyers yesterday morning before Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Nine of them were not ready either to plead or to demur. Their cases were set down for Monday morning. They were Sergts. Charles A. Parkerson, Liebers, Hugh Clark, Jordan, and McKenna, and Ward Men John Hock, Bernard Meehan, James Burns, and George Smith. The other four, Capt. Schmittberger, ex-Capts. Doherty and Stephenson, and Roundsmar Campbell, demurred.

The first argument was made by ex-Capt. Stephenson's lawyer, John Vincent. The indictments were drawn under Sections 48 and 72 of the Penal Code, which specify what constitutes bribery and extortion in public office. Mr. Vincent contended that policemen are not public officers within the meaning of the code.

"What is a policeman," asked Justice Ingraham, "if not a public officer?"

"He is a ministerial agent of the Police Department," said Mr. Vincent. "He is answerable to the Police Commissioners and to them only."

Howe & Hummel appeared for Capt. Schmittberger, Friend & House for Roundsman Campbell, and Lawyer Fromme for ex-Capt. Doherty. Mr. Howe maintained that a policeman commits no crime when he takes a gratuity, and that that was all Capt. Schmittberger did when he received money from Auguste Forget of the French steamship line.

"An agreement," argued Mr. Howe, "only becomes unlawful and constitutes the offense when the official agrees to omit his duty, and does not apply to a case where the agreement relates to nothing beyond the duty or power conferred by law."

Justice Ingraham overruled all the demurrers. He said no amount of argument could make him believe that a policeman was not a public officer within the meaning of the section under which the indictments were drawn.

District Attorney Fellows moved that the trial of Capt. Stephenson be set down for a week from next Monday. Ira Shafer, who, with Mr. Vincent, is defending Capt. Stephenson, objected to bringing his client, who was the last to be indicted, to trial first. "It is monstrous," he urged, "it is without precedent."

"Oh, we'll make the precedent now in this case," cheerfully replied Justice Ingraham.

"I can see," said Mr. Shafer, "why the District Attorney is so anxious to move this case in particular. I shall say no more."

And then Mr. Shafer hurried from the courtroom.

ALDERMAN PARKS CONVICTED

GUILTY OF KEEPING A GAMBLING HOUSE IN ASBURY PARK.

The New-York Official, a Witness Testified, Was Also a "Capper" for the Place.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 16.—Alderman Charles Parks, the Tammany representative from the Thirteenth District, New-York, was on trial in the Monmouth Circuit Court to-day charged with conducting a gambling house at 216 Fifth Avenue, Asbury Park, last Summer. The trial occupied the entire day, and the jury this evening returned a verdict of guilty, after being out but a short time.

Parks was arrested by the Asbury Park authorities last August. Louis G. Lyman, of New-York, who managed the gambling house, was also apprehended, and both men were placed under bonds to appear before the Grand Jury.

At the hearing before the Asbury Park police authorities, the Alderman admitted he owned the house where the roulette games were being played, but insisted that William Myers of New-York was the proprietor of the place. Myers was also arrested, and, being unable to obtain bail, was locked up in the County Jail.

In court to-day, Myers entered a plea of non vult, and turned State's evidence. He testified that the Fifth Avenue cottage was purchased from him by Parks, and that the gambling outfit was owned by the Alderman, who had shipped it to Asbury Park from his New-York residence, 345 West Thirty-first Street.

He also testified that gambling was carried on every night, the patrons being well-known local men and guests from the prominent hotels.

Lyman, he said, presided at the roulette wheel, and the money paid over to the lucky winners was furnished by Parks, who frequented the den and played the rôle of a "capper."

Myers's testimony was corroborated by his wife and several Asbury Park witnesses who had gambled in the Fifth Avenue resort.

Alderman Parks, in his testimony, denied Myers's story, and insisted that the latter was the real owner and manager of the den. He admitted that he had loaned Myers money, and later had purchased the Fifth Avenue cottage at Sheriff's sale. He explained his presence at the gambling house by saying that he was obtaining evidence against Myers, in order to oust him from the premises.

When questioned concerning his alleged losses at the poker table in the Pequod Club, New-York, Parks declined to answer. Lyman, the dealer, failed to appear at to-day's trial, and his bail bond was forfeited. His wife, who is an actress playing in "The White Squadron," corroborated Parks and insisted that Myers was the sole manager.

Myers is the son of the founder of the Myers Transportation Company, and at one time was very wealthy. Four years ago he purchased the Fifth Avenue cottage, and maintained a stable of valuable trotters. He lost his fortune in Wall Street.

Sentence will be imposed on Alderman Parks next week.

It will be recalled that during the past Summer Alderman Parks was charged with maintaining a gambling house in the Tenderloin district, which is included within the section of the city that he represents in the Board of Aldermen.

It was freely asserted at the time that he was enabled to do this because of his political power and the fact that the Police Captains within whose precinct the house was were, either through friendship or fear, restrained from interfering in any way with the place.

The story was told in The New-York Times at the time the place was discovered to be a gambling house, and the attention

INVITED TO THE FUNERAL

The Ceremonies in St. Petersburg to Take Place Nov. 19.

THE CITY FILLED WITH VISITORS

Crowds Kiss the Dead Czar's Hand—Nicholas II. Very Popular—His Marriage to Princess Alix May Be Very Quiet.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—The Court invitations to the funeral of Czar Alexander III., to take place on Monday, Nov. 19, were issued this afternoon.

The weather this morning was cold, damp, and foggy, and the absence of ladies from the crowds on the streets was especially noticeable. Nevertheless, the streets were lined with people who had gathered to witness the arrival of the King and Crown Prince of Denmark, and later the arrival of Prince Dolgorouki and the Chinese Minister and his staff. Military officers of splendid physique and clad in dashing uniforms continue to come into the city from all directions. There are now at least 30,000 troops in the city, and additional soldiery are arriving hourly.

Emperor Nicholas constantly wears the uniform of the Preobragenski Regiment, in which the corpse of his father is dressed. People of all classes, wearing badges of mourning, still file past the coffin of the Czar, kneeling and prostrating themselves, and kissing the hand of the dead Emperor.

Prince Ludwig of Bohemia, the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, and a brother of the King of Siam will arrive here on Saturday to attend the funeral.

St. Petersburg is crowded with visitors, and prices in the hotels, restaurants, lodging houses, shops, &c., have been quadrupled.

The Prince of Wales has attended every religious ceremony in the cathedral since the body of the Czar was brought here.

The Emperor Nicholas is very popular. He drove through the streets in an open victoria, unattended, yesterday morning and was cheered on all sides.

It is not known whether the marriage of the Czar to Princess Alix will be public or private. A majority of the imperial family and immediate relatives connected with other Courts are in favor of having the marriage solemnized with all possible pomp and display, though it is understood that the Czar himself is opposed to this.

The coronation of Emperor Nicholas II. will take place in Moscow next Summer.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Prince Henry of Prussia started for St. Petersburg last evening to represent the Emperor at the funeral of Alexander III. The Emperor's wreath, taken to St. Petersburg by Prince Henry, is so large that it was necessary to provide a car of the largest size at Eydtkuehnen to carry it.

The Grand Duke Vladimir, representing the Czar, a large staff of high officers, Count Mohrenheim, French Ambassador, and his staff, the Governor of St. Petersburg, and many other conspicuous officials, welcomed the French delegation, which arrived at the station this afternoon. The Grand Duke assured Gen. Boisdeffre that the Czar had been deeply touched by the warmth and spontaneity of France's sympathy.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Pall Mall Gazette states, as it claims, upon authority that the marriage of the Czar and Princess Alix will take place on Nov. 10.

The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says that, despite Gen. Gourko's prohibition, a Polish delegation will go to St. Petersburg to try to acquaint the Czar with Gourko's oppressive system of administration.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Standard says: "The master of the Nicholas station has been sent to prison for a week because the decorations on the occasion of the arrival of the corpse did not represent the sum intrusted to him for them. It is estimated that nearly 2,000,000 rubles have been spent in decorating the route to the fortress. A similar sum will be required for the wedding decorations.

"The wreath sent by Emperor William is of antique Roman design and is three metres in diameter. It is of exquisite green and gold laurel branches, twined with real blossome and fruit. The centre is adorned with palms, and the whole is bound with broad white ribbon having gold fringe. The monograms and crowns of the Emperor and Empress are embroidered in gold.

"Emperor Francis Joseph's wreath occupied thirty florists several days. The flowers were supplied from the Schoenbrunn gardens. The centre is a cushion of orchids, roses, carnations, and chrysanthemums, surmounted with a Czar's crown in orange and myrtle blossoms on a black ground. All this is surrounded with a laurel and palm wreath. The ribbons are inscribed in gold with the words, 'In treuer Freundschaft—Franz Josef.'

"The bier is already surrounded with hundreds of massive silver crowns, &c., sent by Russian towns. Such crowns continue to arrive in untold numbers. The foreign tributes will not be placed until the day of the funeral."

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—A number of students in this city started a subscription a day or two ago to purchase a silver wreath, to be placed on the bier of the dead Czar. The subscription list was seized by some malcontents among the students, who tore it up, declaring that they would permit no wreath to be placed upon the bier of an Emperor who had doubled their college fees, &c. The affair came to the knowledge of the secret police, who arrested 200 students. Most of those arrested are friends of the students who were recently expelled from the university for not paying their college assessments.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes a dispatch from its correspondent in St. Petersburg, stating that serious riots have occurred among the students of the Polytechnic School in that city, growing out of the arrest of several students who refused to take the oath of allegiance to Czar Nicholas.

ROME, Nov. 16.—The Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, started for St. Petersburg to-day to represent his father at the Czar's funeral.

BUDA-PESTH, Nov. 16.—In the Oberhaus to-day the President of that body, the members standing meanwhile, paid high tribute to the history of Alexander III. Europe, he said, was grateful for his efforts to preserve peace. The late Emperor was always a friend to Emperor Francis Joseph. During the earlier part of his reign he had maintained good relations with Austria, and during the latter part of his reign his relations had been of the most friendly character, justifying the hope that he had laid the foundation for future harmony between the two empires.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Three national colors, none of the number representing the United States, are flying at half mast in this city. These are over the Legations of Russia, France and Great Britain, and the flags are half-masted in memory of Alexander III. The Russian flag was placed at half mast immediately upon the receipt of the Czar's death, and this example was at once followed by France and Great Britain. The flags will be displayed thus until after the interment of the Russian Emperor. The intermarriages between the family of the late Russian Emperor and the children and grandchildren of Queen Victoria account, of course, for the half-masting of the British flag; the manifestations of sympathy on the part of France appear to be sentimental only.

EXPLORER WIGGINS WRECKED.

His Steamer Lost Near Yugorshar, but the Party Is Safe.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Archangel, Russia, under to-day's date, says that the steamer Stjernen, with Capt. Wiggins, the arctic navigator, and his party on board, has been wrecked near Yugorshar. The Captain and his party are safe.

Lloyds adds: "It appears that the steamer Lindesnaes, which was recently chartered by the Russian Government to search for the Wiggins party, has succeeded in obtaining this news of the expedition."

CONFIDENCE IN CASIMIR-PERIER.

The French President's Reply to the Progressist Deputies.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—A deputation of Progressist Deputies called upon President Casimir-Perier to-day, to express their confidence in him and to protest against the abuse which many newspapers have been heaping upon him.

In reply to the Chairman's speech, the President said that he was well aware of the hostile campaign, but intended to treat it with disdain. He belonged altogether to the republic. He had no hidden reactionist motive behind any of his public acts, and he did not favor looking back and marking time, but he was always in favor of progress. As head of the republic he would never be a party man, but would seek to be a moral force.

DEFENSE OF PORT ARTHUR.

The Number of Chinese Troops—A Sharp Battle with Tong-Haks.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette says that 16,000 Chinese troops are defending Port Arthur.

A dispatch from Tokio to the Central News says: "Advices from Fusan, Corea, state that a battle has been fought between Japanese troops and rebellious Tong-Haks, in which the former were victorious. Capt. Suzuki, with a detachment of Japanese troops, was sent to Chin Sin, in South Corea, to quell the disturbances in that region growing out of the resumption of hostilities on the part of the Tong-Haks. Suzuki's command met the rebels in large force on Nov. 11, and, after some desperate fighting, completely routed them. The Tong-Haks lost 186 killed. The number of their wounded could not be learned, but it is very large. The Japanese also captured a large quantity of ammunition, &c. The Japanese loss was three wounded."

A dispatch from Hiroshima says: "It is expected at headquarters that the attack upon Port Arthur will begin on Nov. 16."

The Central News correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that the Chinese fleet, fully armed and equipped, put to sea on Monday.

The Japanese war ship Yoshiono was sighted cruising off Wei-Ho on Sunday. Two more Chinese merchant steamers have been placed under the protection of the German flag and one under the flag of Great Britain.

The Morning Post has this dispatch from Shanghai: "The Viceroy of the Province of Sechuen has been arrested, charged with murdering a Tartar General in command of the provincial troops. His object was to hide his peculations.

"Generals Yeh and Nieh have been stripped of their titles, rank, and decorations in consequence of their discreditable failure in the battle of Ping Yang."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A meeting of the Japanese Ministry will be held at Tokio to-morrow to consider the proposal of the United States for mediation, and the conclusions will be forwarded, in all probability, in time to reach the State Department on Monday morning next or on Tuesday at the latest. The opinion is expressed that Japan will say in effect that she desires first to know upon what terms China will agree to peace, and that, if these terms be satisfactory, the mediation of the United States can then be accepted to put the two countries in communication with each other. No indications are at hand pointing to any immediate cessation of hostilities.

Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien, Fifth Infantry, who was sent to Japan by the War Department to observe and report upon the course of the war, has received every facility from the Japanese Government and has presumably joined the victorious forces in Manchooria. He reached Tokio about a month ago, and, after a few days in that city in consultation with officials, he hurried away to the front, keeping his destination secret. The War Department has as yet received no official reports from Lieut. O'Brien, nor are any expected, as he is supposed to be traveling under difficulties which do not allow him time to write. He was accredited by the State Department as military attaché of the legation in Tokio, and the character of his other credentials, as well as assurances obtained before he left Washington, leave no doubt that the Japanese army commanders will assist him in all possible ways to secure complete information of all campaigns.

THE THAMES CAUSES A FLOOD.

The Highest Tides Since 1891—Many Farms Under Water.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Remarkable tides flowed in the lower Thames yesterday and to-day. Many dwellings and warehouses, from Barking upward, have been flooded. The water has been higher than at any time since the memorable tides of 1891.

There has been a further rise in the upper river. Thousands of acres are inundated on the farms at Maidenhead and Marlow, to the depth of two feet. Some railways have wholly suspended traffic. The water rose a fathom above the level at Hampton, and poured over the boundary wall of the old palace, flooding the lawns and gardens. Houseboats drifted from their moorings, and then the sudden subsidence left them grounded or capsized.

Numerous dwellings and hotels in the neighborhood of Windsor have been flooded.

A Protectorate for Madagascar.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Parliamentary Appropriation Committee, of which M. Ribot has been made President, to-day asked M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to explain the scope of the contemplated action in Madagascar. M. Hanotaux replied that the Government proposed to confine itself to exercising a protectorate and securing the liberty of the natives. The establishment of a French administration was possible.

A Cotton Cargo Damaged.

HAVRE, Nov. 16.—About 100 bales of cotton of the cargo of the steamer Breckfield, Capt. Ferguson, at this port from Galveston, in the fore hold of which fire was discovered on Nov. 14 after she was partly discharged, were damaged by the flames. Five hundred bales more were found to have been damaged by water.

A Royal Silver Wedding.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 16.—The King and Queen of Roumania received a splendid gift from the Emperor of Germany on the occasion of their silver wedding, which was celebrated yesterday. Autograph letters, accompanying gifts, were received from other European sovereigns.

South African Officials in London.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the "Diamond King," and Prime Minister of Cape Colony; Commissioner Jameson of the Chartered Company, and their colleagues arrived at Plymouth at noon to-day on board the steamer Dunottar Castle from Table Bay.

Earthquake in Southern Europe.

ROME, Nov. 16.—An earthquake was felt this morning in Catanzaro and Reggio, Southern Italy, and Messina, Sicily. Many telegraph wires were broken and a few houses were unsettled, but nobody was killed.

New-York Anarchist Arrested.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—William Bernhardt, a New-York Anarchist, has been arrested in Brunswick for insulting the Prince Regent and inciting class hatred.

Dowager Duchess of Montrose Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Caroline, Dowager Duchess of Montrose, is dead. She had been seriously ill for some time.

New Taxes for Italy.

ROME, Nov. 16.—It is reported that Premier Crispi will propose to the Deputies new taxes amounting to 25,000,000 lire.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:10 A. M.—18 Baxter Street; Catherine Rossaso; tenement; damage slight.
4:40 A. M.—317 West Twenty-second Street; Mrs. B. Nolan, dwelling; damage $500.
11:05 A. M.—345 Madison Street; Abraham Simon, tenement; damage trifling.
1 P. M.—338 East Seventy-fourth Street; Eva Youthel, tenement; damages $10.
5:15 P. M.—81 Allen Street; Oscar Herwich, tenement; no damages.
6:05 P. M.—219 East Eleventh Street; H. W. Erich; damage $100.
6:30 P. M.—228 East Sixty-seventh Street; Mrs. Spihder; damage $85.
8:25 P. M.—235 East Ninety-seventh Street; C. Hopper; damage $30.
9:10 P. M.—78½ Delancey Street; James Lewis; damage $50.
10:30 P. M.—218 West Twenty-sixth Street; occupied by Maurice Cohen; damage $1,200.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

THE REV. DR. M'COSH DEAD

Princeton's Venerable Ex-President Overcome by Age.

DIES IN THE OLD COLLEGE TOWN

Peaceful End to a Long Life of Usefulness—Went to Sleep and Did Not Awaken—His Family With Him.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 6.—The Rev. Dr. James McCosh, ex-President of Princeton, University, died at his home on Prospect Avenue, Princeton, to-night, at 9 o'clock, in his eighty-fourth year.

The death of the venerable ex-President was peaceful and free of suffering. He sank into a quiet sleep several hours before the end came and remained unconscious till death.

Dr. Wikoff, the family physician, assigns no other cause for the death than the weight of years. Dr. McCosh began to fail two weeks ago, and it was then apparent

The Late Rev. Dr. James McCosh.
Ex-President of Princeton University.

that the end was near at hand. He grew weaker gradually, but rallied once sufficiently to take a drive. He has been confined to his bed for a week, sinking all the while.

All the members of his family have been at his bedside most of the time since it was adjudged that his illness would be fatal. His only son, Dr. Andrew J. McCosh, attending surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, New-York, has been here since Tuesday. The other members of the family are Mrs. McCosh, the daughters, Mrs. Alexander Maitland, and Mrs. David Magie, and two grandchildren, sons of Mrs. Magie.

Arrangements for the funeral have not been made yet, but it will occur probably on Tuesday.

DR. McCOSH'S CAREER.

An Educator Who Has Left an Indelible Impression in This Country.

The Rev. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., the impression of whose individuality on education in America is indelible, was born April 1, 1811, at Carskeoch, in Ayrshire, in Scotland.

He was the son of a farmer, Andrew McCosh, whose mind was thoughtful and independent. His mother, a widow with six daughters and him, when he was only nine years of age, took her late husband's charge and carried it bravely and well. He was educated at a parochial school by a pious teacher. At thirteen years of age he went to Glasgow College, where he studied for five years. Then he went to Edinburgh University, where he studied theology for five years under Drs. Chalmers, Welsh, and other eminent professors. He received at the university the honorary degree of A. M., after he had written a remarkable essay on the Stoic philosophy.

In 1834 he was licensed to preach the Gospel in connection with the Church of Scotland, and, a year later, was ordained, on the call of the people, minister to the Abbey Chapel, Arbroath, on the east coast of Scotland. In this office he soon attained popularity. At the end of 1838 he was presented by the Crown, on the recommendation of Dr. Welsh, to the first charge in the old cathedral city of Brechin, one of the most agreeable offices of the Church of Scotland, with a congregation of 1,400 communicants. In Arbroath and in Brechin he defended the cause of spiritual independence and non-intrusion in the Church of Scotland.

In 1843 he was one of the ministers who signed away their livings and formed the Free Church of Scotland. For several years he was occupied in establishing the Free Church in an extensive district in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire. In 1845 he was married to a daughter of Dr. Alexander Guthrie, an eminent physician, and brother of the preacher Dr. Thomas Guthrie.

When the Free Church was firmly established he turned his attention to the philosophical studies which had always interested him, and in 1848 began to write "The Method of Divine Government," which was published in January, 1850, reached a second edition in six months, later a ninth edition in Great Britain, and has had a still larger sale in America.

In 1851 he was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the lately-established Queen's College, Belfast. In this office it did not take him long to become celebrated. The number of students in his classes varied from 100 to 130, and he was the examiner in ethics when the system of competition for the civil offices of India was begun.

He wrote "Typical Forms," in conjunction with Dr. Dickie; "The Intuitions of the Mind," "The Supernatural in Relation to the Natural," and "Examination of Mr. J. S. Mill's Philosophy," besides articles on the Scottish philosophy and similar subjects for The North British Review, The Dublin University Magazine, and The British and Foreign Evangelical Review, and papers for the British Association for the Promotion of Science, the Social Science Association, and the Evangelical Alliance.

In 1858 he visited the German universities and became acquainted with the German philosophy. He took part in debating public questions in Ireland relative to higher education, defending the national against the denominational system. He was one of the conveners of the Ministerial Support Fund of the Irish Presbyterian Church, and prepared the minds of the people for the ecclesiastical crisis in the Episcopalian and Presbyterian Churches in Ireland.

In the Summer of 1866 he came to the United States to visit the colleges and theological seminaries, and became identified at St. Louis with the cause of union between the two branches of the Presbyterian Church. On his return he returned to his chair at Queen's College, Belfast.

In May, 1868, he was unanimously elected President of Princeton College. The office had been held by the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., who resigned in December, 1867. He had been connected with the college for half a century as tutor, professor, Vice President, and President. He could not be easily replaced. Dr. McCosh was chosen as his successor because he was eminent in scholarship, philosophy, and apologetics; because he was celebrated for his books; estteemed for his success as a professor of logic and metaphysics, and universally admired for his activity in the formation of

New-York and Lakewood Trains.
Beginning Nov. 19, trains will leave depot Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, for Lakewood, at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, (3:40, Lakewood special,) and 4:40 P. M. The Lakewood Special will leave Monday at 3:40 P. M. only.

the Free Church of Scotland, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the promotion of the great evangelistic movements of his country and epoch.

His election was announced to him by cable telegraph, and his acceptance was received a month afterward. It was received with demonstrations of joy on the part of the Trustees and students of the college that had not had a precedent. A holiday was appointed for the celebration of Dr. McCosh's election, by the Faculty, and the celebration had the dazzling brilliancy which enthusiastic speeches, processions, and bonfires could give. He arrived Oct. 19, and his inauguration occurred Oct. 27, 1868, with august ceremonies. Harvard, Brown, and Jefferson Colleges had conferred honorary degrees upon him. His coming had been acclaimed with an interest never before accorded to a similar event.

His inaugural address attracted general attention. It expressed profound and liberal views on education; it was learned, direct, and charmingly impressive. The President declined a multitude of invitations to attend public festivals and to write, and bent all his energies to his task at the college. He substituted a Biblical lecture, delivered by himself before all the students, in the place of the Sabbath afternoon recitation which was customary. He spoke on the life and death of Christ, and planned in advance for four years courses in the Old and New Testament.

He reorganized the course of instruction, making the study of French and German obligatory in the sophomore year and introducing natural history; allowing only a moderate scope to the elective element in the junior year, enlarging it in the senior year, and elevating the entire tenor of the college by his own lectures and recitations on psychology and the history of philosophy. He extended the system of prizes and fellowships, made evident his reliance in the influence of liberal studies for the repression of indiscipline, and zealously labored to obtain the material resources indispensable to the college's management. He displayed force of character, intensity and firmness of purpose, executive ability, and a magnetic influence. His massive forehead, lustrous black eyes, and symmetrical figure, which a slight stoop of his shoulders placed in relief, gave a striking impression of his personality, which was truly that of a great man.

The success which he achieved is not the only measure of his distinction, but it is effective enough. In 1867 the catalogue of Princeton College estimated at 264 the number of its students; in 1887, when Dr. McCosh withdrew, their number was 904. During his administration the number of those giving instruction was increased from ten professors, four tutors, and two teachers, to thirty-five professors, three tutors, and several assistants and lecturers, and the college was raised from a condition which was admittedly near ruin to a place in the first rank.

He was, at times, despotic, in the view of his method of discipline which some students held, but he surprised all by the exactitude of his information. They studied for weeks abstruse and obscure subjects, which they submitted to him in questions that he answered clearly and exhaustively almost as soon as the questions were uttered. They could have only implicit faith in his learning. The most striking representation of him that art has made is the bronze relief tablet in the Marquand Chapel, which represents him, in his gown, preaching. It was designed by St. Gaudens, and was a present from the class of '79 to the college.

His health had been strong, his power of physical exertion was surprising, even in the latest years, and he drew from this a naïve contentment which he frankly expressed. His books were written by him, without weariness, in the rare intervals of his constant application to the work of Princeton College. He published in 1869 "The Laws of Discursive Thought," in 1871 "Christianity and Positivism," in 1874 "The Scottish Philosophy," in 1875 "Ideas in Nature Overlooked by Dr. Tyndall," and "The Royal Law of Love," in 1876 "The World a Scene of Contest" and "The Development Theory: Is It Sufficient?" In 1882 to 1886 a series of writings, republished in 1887 as "Realistic Philosophy Defended in a Philosophic Series," in 1887 "Psychology; the Motive Powers: Emotions, Conscience, Will," in 1888 "Gospel Sermons," and many essays in various publications since then, which would form in a collection a monument of his extraordinary merit.

MANY DEMOCRATS TO BE OUSTED

Twenty-six Notices of Contests for Seats in the Next Congress, Chiefly from the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee has been advised of the intention of defeated candidates to institute contests in twenty-six districts, the contestee in every case but one being a Democrat:

Alabama—Fourth District, W. F. Aldrich vs. Robbins; Eighth, Crandall (Pop.) vs. Wheeler; Ninth, T. H. Aldrich vs. Underwood.

Arkansas—Sixth, Myers vs. Niell.

Kentucky—Seventh, Denny vs. Owens; Tenth, Hopkins vs. Kendall.

Louisiana—First, Kernochan vs. Meyer; Second, Coleman vs. Buck; Third, Beattie vs. Price; Fifth, Benoit (Pop.) vs. Boatner.

Missouri—Third, H. G. Orton (Rep.) vs. Dockery; Fifth, Van Horne vs. Tarsney.

Nebraska — Sixth, Dougherty vs. Kem, (Pop.)

North Carolina—Second, Cheatham vs. Woodard; Third, Spears vs. Shaw.

South Carolina—First, Murray vs. Elliott.

Texas—Tenth, Rosenthal vs. Crowley.

Virginia—First, McDonald vs. Jones; Second, Garland vs. Tyler; Third, Southward vs. Ellett; Fourth, Thorpe vs. McKenney; Fifth, Cornett vs. Swanson; sixth, Hoge vs. Otey; Seventh, R. J. Walker vs. Turner; Eighth, McCaull vs. Meredith; Tenth, Yost vs. Tucker.

The contestants from the Tenth Kentucky, Fifth Louisiana, Third Missouri, and Sixth Nebraska Districts have not informed the committee of the grounds upon which they intend to make their contests. In all the other districts named, fraud will be alleged. The contest from Virgina will be made in pursuance to a plan that includes the determination of the constitutionality of the present election law in that State. It is said at the committee rooms that one of the charges to be made by the contestants is that the election officers threw out at least 20,000 votes after the election.

THE SCHIEDAM IN EIGHT DAYS LATE

Heavy Weather Kept Her Struggling on Her Way from Amsterdam.

The Netherland-American Navigation Line steamship Schiedam, Capt. Steine, from Amsterdam Oct. 27, arrived at Quarantine last night.

The Schiedam was due here Nov. 9, and considerable anxiety was occasioned by her non-arrival, as no reports of her having been sighted en route arrived by incoming or outgoing steamers traveling the same seaway.

The steamer, shortly after getting to sea, ran into a succession of heavy northwest and southwest gales. The sea was thrown into great confusion by the shifting of the wind, and the Schiedam was tossed about and forced out of her course by the efforts of her officers to escape the big waves which boarded her from time to time and swept her decks from stem to stern.

The ship was signaled off Fire Island yesterday at 12:46 P. M., and did not get to the bar until 4:50 P. M., an exceedingly slow gait for a big liner like the Schiedam. She reached Quarantine at a little after 6 P. M., and therefore did not get to her dock in Hoboken until early this morning.

The Schiedam took twenty days for her voyage from Amsterdam to this port, or just about eight days more than she usually makes the trip in during, of course, ordinarily good weather.

Royal Blue Line
for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Beginning Nov. 18, trains will leave New-York station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, for Philadelphia, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., :30, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 midnight. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight.
For Baltimore and Washington, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight.—Adv.

Where Is Disinherited Peyton?

William K. Peyton, whose wife, Mrs. Josephine L. Peyton, disinherited him in her will disposing of an estate of $3,000,000, could not be found yesterday in his haunts in this city, and his whereabouts was known to only a few intimate friends, who guarded the secret well.

Mr. Peyton apparently does not wish to be questioned about the codicil which deprives him of any share of his wife's estate. Mrs. Peyton's friends declined to give any information about Mr. Peyton.

On and after next Sunday the 3 o'clock Shore Line express train for Providence and Boston will run daily.—Adv.

COSTAR OFFICIALS ADMITTED TO BAIL

Poison Labels, It Is Said, Will Now Be Put on the Company's Goods.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Gilbert M. Richardson, President, and Nicholas S. Kelly, Vice President, of the Costar Company, 34 Clinton Place, New-York, who were arrested last night, charged with having caused the death of Mary and Michael Lenihan, children, were each admitted to $7,500 bail this afternoon.

It is charged that the children died Oct. 27, after having eaten rat exterminator sold by the Costar Company, and marked "non-poisonous."

Gilbert M. Richardson lives at 148 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He is a Steward of the Calvary Methodist Church of Harlem. He returned home last night. To a reporter for The New-York Times he said:

"Our firm has been in existence over sixty years, my father being its founder. We have sold hundreds of thousands of boxes of the exterminator, and this is the first case ever brought up against us."

Mr. Richardson, it is said, gave orders yesterday that the familiar red poison label should be put on all boxes of the exterminator.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John J. Valentine of San Francisco is at the Everett House.

—Senator Cornelius R. Parsons of Rochester is at the Murray Hill.

—William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is at the St. Denis.

—Martin A. Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is at the Windsor.

—E. S. Zeballos, Argentine Minister at Washington, and Judge Louis E. McComas of Maryland are at the Waldorf.

—Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia and Gen. Frank Reeder and Calvin Wells of Pennsylvania, are at the Holland House.

—Solicitor General Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of Washington, D. C., and Judge Samuel F. Hunt of Cincinnati, are at the Gilsey House.

—Ex-Secretary William C. Endicott and J. Montgomery Sears of Massachusetts; Gen. A. Loudon Snowden of Pennsylvania; Congressman-elect R. B. Mahany of Buffalo, and Judge C. W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis are at the Fifth Avenue.

Quicker Time South.
24 hours quicker to California.
Commencing to-morrow the Shenandoah Limited will leave New-York 5:00 P. M. from foot of Liberty Street, arriving New-Orleans to connect with through train for California. Through sleepers New-York to New-Orleans. Dining-car to Chattanooga.—Adv.

MARRIED.

CAMMANN—GALLATIN.—On Thursday, Nov. 15, by the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Olmsted of Grace Church, Utica, Jean B. Gallatin, daughter of Frederic Gallatin, to George P. Cammann.

RUSSELL—SHELDON.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, 220 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Charles Henry Hall, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., Anna Embury, daughter of Henry K. Sheldon, to the Rev. James Townsend Russell, assistant minister at Holy Trinity Church.

DIED.

CLOSE.—At Cranford, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 15, 1894, John W. Close, in the 77th year of his age.
Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Cranford, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 18, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends, also members of the New-York Produce Exchange, are invited to attend. Train leaves foot of Liberty St., New-York, at 1 P. M.

CROPSEY.—Suddenly, at her home, Congers, N. Y., on the 16th inst., Eliza W., wife of the late Henry P. Cropsey.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Sunday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

FRENCHE.—Suddenly, Thursday evening, Nov. 15, Minnie Ingersoll Leeds, daughter of James and Mary I. Frenche.
Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, Frederic H. Calkins, Beekman Av., Tarrytown, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 18, 1894, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment Monday. Train leaves Grand Central Station, Hudson River Division, at 2:20 P. M.

PARKER.—On Nov. 16, Christiana Wilson, daughter of Mary Dick and the late Miln Parker.
Funeral services at her late residence, 58 East 77th St., on Monday, Nov. 19, 1894, at 4:30 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

QUINTARD.—Suddenly, at her residence, Port Chester, N. Y., Frances E. Morgan, wife of George W. Quintard.
Funeral services at Christ's Church, Rye, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 19, at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Rye station upon arrival of New-York and New-Haven trains leaving New-York at 9:05 A. M. and Stamford at 9:56 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

SUTTON.—Entered into rest, at his home, Echo Place, New-Rochelle, Wednesday, Nov. 14, George W. Sutton.
Funeral services from the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 45th St., near Broadway, Saturday, Nov. 17, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

WHITE.—On Friday, Nov. 16, Leonard D. White, in the 61st year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 39 East 74th St., on Sunday, Nov. 18, at 3 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS—THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—At a meeting of the Directors of this company, held Nov. 15, 1894, the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That the Board of Directors desire to record their grief and deep sense of loss occasioned by the sudden death of their associate of many years, their friend and fellow-Director, J. Hood Wright, for some time past the senior active member of the board. From the beginning of his relations with the company, in 1882, as one of its Directors, this corporation, in common with many others to which his wide and commanding abilities have been given, has profited greatly from his clear foresight, his keen judgment, his alert vigor, and his incisive and useful criticism—qualities which made him justly pre-eminent among the financiers of this city. The Directors recognize with sorrow that each one of them has lost a helpful colleague and the company a wise counselor, whose place cannot readily be filled. They desire especially to extend their sympathy to his immediate family and to those in close association with him in business life in a grief which must be the greater as the relations of daily life drew him closer to them.
Resolved, That the Directors attend the funeral in a body. SPENCER TRASK, President.
FRANK ENOS, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 15, 1894.

SPECIAL MEEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE INTERIOR CONDUIT AND INSULATION CO., held at the offices of the company, 42 Broad St., Friday, Nov. 16, 1894, at 3 P. M.
The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That we have received the news of the untimely death of Mr. J. Hood Wright with a sense of profound affliction; that this board mourns the loss of a member who, by the rectitude of his character, his kind and helpful disposition, and the straightforward frankness of his nature, had won our highest esteem and confidence, as well as personal friendship, and whose eminent ability, sagacity, and foresightedness as a man of affairs were of incalculable value to all associated with him;
Resolved, That we offer to the family of the deceased our most heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement.
Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the board, and that a copy be suitably engrossed and transmitted to the family. EDWARD H. JOHNSON, President.
CHAS. P. GEDDES, Sec'y.
Nov. 16, 1894.

Special Notices.

BANGS & CO.,
739 and 741 Broadway,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock,
A COLLECTION OF BOOKS
from several private libraries, comprising many desirable books in various departments of English Literature.

Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon,
Standard Scarce and Illustrated Books—History, Americana, Biography, Fiction, Periodicals, the Drama, Galleries of Portraits and Engravings, and including many desirable works.

Friday, at 3 P. M.,
Mr. CHAS. B. FOOTE'S unique collection of First Editions of American Authors, including many very scarce and valuable works.

41 YEARS IN FULTON ST.
H. B. KIRK & CO.
Do not sell **MIXED OR COMPOUNDED GOODS.** No other house can furnish "OLD CROW" **RYE** WHISKEY. Sold by us, uncolored, unsweetened. Price according to age. **THE ROBERT STEWART RYE WHISKEY.** Bottled at the Distillery. The best Eastern Rye. Train's "Reserve Stock" Scotch Whiskey, bottled in Glasgow. Sole agents for the **PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.** Sole agents for the **INGLENOOK WINES.**
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
69 FULTON ST.,
AND
BROADWAY AND 27TH ST., NEW-YORK.

THE LENOX LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, 5th Av. and 70th St., is open every week day from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Exhibition of rare books; two galleries of paintings.
Admission free. No tickets required.

The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Presbyterian Hospital will be held on Nov. 17, at 8 P. M., in the Dispensary Building, entrance on 70th St. and Madison Av. The hospital will be open for inspection from 1:30 to 6 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

Desks and Office Furniture in great variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

Special Notices.

No. 45 Beaver St., New-York, Nov. 15, 1894.
MR. CHARLES S. OSBORN RETIRES FROM our firm on this date.
The business will be continued by the remaining members of the firm, who have acquired his interest. JOHN OSBORN SON & CO.

New Publications.

"MR. FORD'S ABLE POLITICAL NOVEL"
is what The New-York Times calls
THE HON. PETER STIRLING
and what People Thought of Him. By Paul Leicester Ford. 12mo, $1.50.

The Times further says: "The lesson he teaches is one given by a master hand. * * * For some it may be that the political side of Mr. Ford's book will be of the greater interest; to others, perhaps, the love story. * * * It is a delectable book."

The Boston Advertiser says: "Mr. Paul L. Ford needs no apology for crossing the pattern of his charming yet tantalizing love story with the serious and difficult motive of American political life. * * * The book is sure to excite attention and win popularity."

The Brooklyn Eagle calls it a love and labor story, * * * terribly picturesque, * * * and lightened up by a love episode and abundance of humor. * * * As a novel of colloquy, gossip, and discussion of politics and social questions is "The Honorable Peter Stirling" a success.

The Home Journal says: "Thoughtful readers will follow his career with absorbed interest. * * * His love story is a very delightful element of the book. * * * The story is a very strong one, and has the merit of originality."

The Baltimore Sun says: "The American political novel has hitherto been a failure. This novel of Mr. Ford's is very far from a failure. * * * The team of politics and love drive very well together. * * * Mr. Ford has created a very effective character under very difficult circumstances."

HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers, N. Y.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
PUBLISH TO-DAY
A NEW BOOK BY MRS. BURNETT,
PICCINO,
And Other Child Stories. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Illustrated by Reginald B. Birch. Square 8vo, uniform with "Fauntleroy." $1.50

Besides the title story, which

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Some Peculiar Features of the Elevated Railway Accounts.

THE INCREASE OF OPERATING EXPENSES

A Fictitious Percentage of Increase Shown—More Than $360,000 of Betterments Charged to Operating Expenses.

Some of the items in the recent annual report issued by the Manhattan Railway Company have caused much comment and no little perplexity. That the company should be compelled to report a large falling off in earnings for the year ended Sept. 30 was unexpected, but not incomprehensible. That there should have been, for the same period, an increase of $509,257 in operating expenses and a decrease of nearly $600,000 in the surplus were facts that seemed to demand explanation. And a partial explanation is at hand.

Within the year which closed on the 30th of last September, three of the elevated lines owned and operated by the Manhattan Company were completely equipped with ninety-pound rails. These three lines —the Second Avenue, the Sixth Avenue, and the Ninth Avenue—have an aggregate double-track mileage of 23.38, exclusive of several long stretches of third track. The cost of the new rails, of which more than 9,000 tons were used, was in the neighborhood of $200,000. The cost of new cross ties which were put in to sustain the extra heavy rails was about $54,000.

In addition to the expenditures for new trackage, twenty new motors were bought during the year. The price of each motor was $5,500, making the total cost of the twenty $110,000. Here is a total outlay for construction and new equipment of more than $360,000, all of which, according to the admissions of Vice President F. K. Hain and Director Russell Sage, was charged to the operating expenses. The old-fashioned custom of railroad bookkeeping would have required that such expenditures be charged to construction or equipment account, but of late the theory that all betterments and offsets to the wear and tear of a railroad should be charged to operating expenses has grown in favor in certain quarters.

One effect of this new system is to cause in the elevated railroad report for last year an apparent increase of the percentage of oprating expenses to gross earnings from 53.90 to 60.12. Deduct the money spent for entirely new equipment on the three roads designated, and there is no such increase in percentage. The operating expenses will be found to be about the same for the last two years. Col. Hain said last evening that the company intended to equip the Third Avenue line with the ninety-pound rails during the current year. The expense of that work probably will also be charged to operating expenses. There is evidently no desire on the part of the Manhattan management to give outsiders an exaggerated idea of the value of the stock of that company. Certainly increasing the apparent percentage of operating expenses would not have the effect of "bulling" the stock.

TICKET TROUBLE SETTLED.

The Lehigh Valley Issue of Unlimited Tickets Again Under Discussion.

The Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association has again been considering the subject of the Lehigh Valley Road's big issue of unlimited tickets, which caused such a commotion several months ago. The Lehigh Valley management, it will be remembered, expressed dissatisfaction last Winter with its allotment of trunk line business, and inasmuch as the other roads in the association were disinclined to increase the allotment, the Lehigh Valley people made a bold dash for passenger business by throwing upon the market about 10,000 unlimited tickets good between Buffalo and New-York.

As the first-class fare between the points named was $8 on the Lehigh Valley Road at that time, this big block of tickets represented a face value of $80,000. The fact that an "unlimited" railroad ticket is good until used gives that class of tickets a recognized value as collateral for bank loans, and some of the Buffalo banks, it is asserted, advanced sums of from $500 to $2,000 on Lehigh Valley tickets.

This large issue of tickets, most of which were sold at less than the regular rate, proved to be a disturbing factor in trunk line passenger business. The association speedily took the matter up, and by agreeing to increase the Lehigh Valley's allotted percentage of business induced that company to agree to redeem the outstanding unlimited tickets and withdraw them from market as soon as possible. This agreement was at once carried into effect, and large numbers of the tickets were redeemed by the company at $8 each.

Recently there have been complaints that the Lehigh Valley people had ceased to redeem its unlimited tickets. The Trunk Line Executive Committee looked into the matter and found that there were about $,000 of the issue of 10,000 tickets still outstanding, and that no apparent efforts were being put forth to call them in. When asked to explain, the Lehigh Valley representatives admitted nothing, but intimated that other roads in the association were putting out blocks of limited tickets at less than the regular rates. After a few hours of discussion the members of the Executive Committee resolved that the practice of putting out limited tickets at reduced rates should be discontinued. Thereupon the Lehigh Valley representatives agreed that the work of retiring its 3,000 outstanding unlimited tickets would be resumed without delay.

TROLLEY WIRE PRIVILEGES.

Judge Gaynor Decides Against the Atlantic Avenue Railroad.

The Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company received a setback yesterday, when its application for an injunction to restrain the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company from removing its wires on its structure was denied by Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

The defendant acknowledged that there was a contract under which the plaintiff was to be allowed to attach wires to its structure, but plaintiff alleges that it had failed to carry out the contract within the meaning of the agreement, as it had placed no wires for the return curren; and was thus interfering with the telephone and telegraph wires attached to the structure.

Justice Gaynor, in deciding against the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, handed down this memorandum: "By written agreement between the parties to this action, the plaintiff is given the right 'to attach to and place on and along' the elevated railroad structure of the defendant 'such number of electric wires and electric cables' as the plaintiff may require in the operation of its surface railroad by electricity. The plaintiff has placed wires and cables along such structure to carry or transmit electric currents from its power house, so as to propel its cars, but instead of so placing its wires for the transmission of the currents back to the power house as to complete the necessary circuit to get electric energy, it uses the structure of the defendant as an electric conductor for that purpose. The contract gives no such right. It only gives the right to string along the structure wires and cables necessary to transmit the electric current. The contract is in no way obscure or doubtful. A circuit of the current being essential, the contract plainly is that the wires to complete such circuit may be attached to the defendant's structure. The motion is denied."

Efforts to Maintain Rates.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The Advisory Committee of the Western Passenger Association was in session several hours this afternoon, engaged in a long and fruitless struggle with the question of a further east-bound steamship agreement with the "Soo" line. It is understood, although no agreement was reached, that certain conditions may prevail under which an agreement may be reached, but this is considered very unlikely. An agreement has already been arrived at with regard to rates. The present trouble is about commissions. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the Canadian Pacific has agreed to meet the "Soo" line half way.

The first meeting of the new Managers' Committee of the Central Traffic Association was held to-day and the initial steps taken for the maintenance of rates, for which the committee was created. The committee is as yet something in the nature of an experiment, but it is believed it will prove a success even beyond what was anticipated. There was a full attendance and the utmost harmony prevailed.

Indianapolis and Decatur Certificates.

The holders of about two-thirds of the Central Trust Company's certificates, issued in exchange for the first mortgage 6 and 7 per cent. bonds of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railroad, met in this city yesterday afternoon. Henry W. Smith presided and explained that the object of the meeting was to consider a proposition made by Vermilye & Co., the bankers, to pay 130 per cent., with 5 per cent. interest, for the certificates.

Charles Robinson Smith, a member of the committee, read the form of contract to be signed with Vermilye & Co., which limited the time for purchase to four months. A resolution giving the committee power to close the sale with Vermilye & Co. was carried unanimously.

Trunk Lines Will Stand Together.

An understanding has been reached by the executive officers of the railroads in the Trunk-Line Association that in case of suits of a general character being brought against any road in the association by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, all of the roads shall stand together in defraying the expenses of the defense. This arrangement will apply only to cases where the points raised are of interest to all of the roads in the association.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Baltimore and Ohio's limited vestibuled train for Knoxville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, and New-Orleans will leave New-York on and after to-morrow (18th inst.) at 5 P. M., instead of 6 P. M., as formerly. The Royal Blue Line train will leave here at 3:30 P. M., instead of 3 o'clock, beginning to-morrow.

—A special meeting of Wheeling and Lake Erie stockholders will be held on Dec. 22 to consider whether assents shall be given to the lease of the Valley Road, and to decide the question of increasing the capital stock $5,000,000.

—Frank A. Seabert, for many years Superintendent of the Lackawanna and with headquarters in Buffalo, has retired from that position, and has gone to California with his daughter.

—Formal notice has been given by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad that at the end of six months it will withdraw from the Southern Passenger Association.

—Charles M. Hayes, Vice President and General Manager of the Wabash system, accompanied by other officers, is making the annual inspection of the property.

—Alfred Heath of Baltimore was yesterday elected President of the Guarantee Ticket Brokers' Association, in Chicago.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 16, 8 P. M. —Forecast for Saturday:

MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE, generally fair, colder Saturday evening, west winds. VERMONT, snow, colder, west winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, and EASTERN NEW-YORK, local rain or snow, decidedly colder by Saturday evening, west winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, increasing cloudiness, with conditions favorable for showers, followed Saturday evening by fair, much colder, northwest winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, colder in the interior; winds shifting to west. GEORGIA, showers, colder in the interior, cold wave in northwest portion, winds shifting to northwest. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, colder Saturday evening, south, shifting to northwest winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, colder, northwest winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, showers in the early morning, followed by fair, colder, cold wave in the interior, temperature will be near freezing point in northern portion Saturday night, northwest winds, high on the coast. LOUISIANA, fair, cold wave, temperature will be about freezing in northern portion Saturday night, high north winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, preceded by local rain or snow in the early morning, cold wave, temperature will be below freezing Saturday night, northwest winds. ILLINOIS, fair, colder in extreme southern portion, warmer in extreme northwest portion, northwest winds becoming variable. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, colder, except in extreme northwest portion, cold wave in extreme eastern and extreme southern portions, high, north winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, slowly rising temperature, variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, colder, except in extreme northwest portion, northwest winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, preceded by local rain or snow in the early morning, moderate cold wave, temperature will be below freezing Saturday evening and night, northwest winds. WISCONSIN and MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds. IOWA, fair, warmer, variable winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer in northwest portion, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, fair, warmer, winds shifting to south. MONTANA, partly cloudy, warmer, southwest winds. INDIANA, fair, colder in central and southern portions, cold wave in extreme southern portion, northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, colder in southeast portion, northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer Saturday night, variable winds.

A trough of low barometer has swung eastward over the central valleys and the lake region, and this evening extends from the St. Lawrence Valley to the Texas coast. An area of high barometer has moved southeastward over the Rocky Mountain districts, and the barometer continues high on the South Atlantic coast. The barometer has fallen rapidly north of Montana. A cold wave has overspread the western lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Southwest, carrying the line of freezing temperature to extreme Northern Texas. In the Atlantic coast and East Gulf States the temperature has risen. Light rain or snow has fallen in an area extending from the eastern lake region to Eastern Texas, elsewhere the weather has been fair. Decidedly colder weather is indicated for the Atlantic coast, the Middle and East Gulf States, with light snow or rain, which will be quickly followed by clearing weather. In the Western and Northwestern States the weather will be fair, with rising temperature. Signals are displayed from Port Eads to Corpus Christi.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

On the Aller, from Bremen.

A.—Dr. Albert Abrams, James Armsby, Mrs. J. K. Armsby.—B.—Edward Bloch, Miss Marie Bicker, Miss H. C. Bradley, Julius Bette, Mrs. Wilhelmine Boerner, Julius Bruegel, Carl Busha, Miss Regina Bonkowska, Benjamin Burdick, Mordschei Borowsky.—C.—Mr. Crossby, Mr. Crook, Mrs. Childs, the Rev. L. Carroll.—D.—August Diestelhorst, J. P. Deuster, Dr. Henry L. Deimel, Ludwig Deuss, Miss Maria Dengler.—E.—Henry Erdmann, Adolf Ehrenberg.—F.—Miss Margarethe Freinsheim, Imro Fox, Franz Fabian, Georg Faus.—G.—Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Gillespie, George Gilbert, F. P. Garrettson, Hermann Giese, Martin Geissendoerfer, G. M. Gernshym.—H.—Casper Hilger, Dr. Frederick Haeberle, Mr. Harland, Mrs. Harland, Miss Minna Heller, Mrs. Emilie Hoffmann, Paul Hoffmann, Meta Hoffmann, Frederick Hoffmann, Emilie Hoffmann, Paul Hirsch, H. W. Hiller, Mrs. Jeanette Haas, Johann Haug, Mrs. Catharina Haug, Mrs. Anna Harms, Johanna Harms, Mrs. Frieda Hehn, Max Helmgaertner, Josef Hoke, Frederick Hess, Miss Minna Herling, Helene Herling.—J.—Mrs. Emma Jungk.—K.—Mrs. Kimbark, Julius Kahn.—L.—Baron Leonhardi, Mrs. Leonhardi, Edmund R. Lowe, Mrs. Johanna Lachenbruch, Miss Bertha Lachenbruch, Hugo Lachenbruch, Reggie Lachenbruch, Alfred Lippert, J. H. Lankenau, Heinrich Lautenschlaeger, Heinrich Langfeld.—M.—Mrs. Drusie Morton, Mrs. Antolnette Mayer, Miss Eleanor Meyer, Mrs. Murphy, Miss Bertha Muller, Miss Mehr, Josef Meyer, Mrs. Caroline Meyer, Johann J. Martin, W. G. Meldrum, Adwin Alfred Matthes, Gabriel Mausnest, Miss Paula Mense, Edward B. Meinera.—N.—H. Dalton Newcomb, Ernst Nelzert, Johannes C. Nierth, F. Nieth.—O.—Louis Oetktr, Otto Ottesen.—P.—Mrs. B. K. Plain, Miss Plain, Miss Plain, Mrs. Katharine Prest, Georg Petring, Edward Popp, Mrs. Bertha Popp, H. Peters.—Q.—Mr. Querey.—R.—Miss H. Revere, Miss E. D. Revere, Mrs. Marie Reiners, Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Marie M. Rathamel, Adolf Richter, Gottfried Rohrbach, J. H. Rashbone, David Rosenbach.—S.—Edward Stern, M. T. Sheppard, Mrs. M. T. Sheppard, Edward Steinbach, F. C. Sparkhule, Dr. Friedrich Schniewind, Hans Sommerhoff, Mrs. Carlo Sobrino, Mrs. Margarethe Steuber, Elisabeth Steuber, Ernst Schultz, Eduard Schultz, Bruno Schuster, Mrs. Bertha Schuster.—T.—H. O. Trowbridge, Mrs. Lilly Trowbridge, Delger Trowbridge, Miss C. J. Tissington, John Talbot, Mrs. J. C. Talbot, Mrs. Mary C. Talbot-Fay, Julius Trieloff.—V.—Rudolf Vetter, Eduard Volkens.—W.—E. Wagner, Mrs. Weld, R. S. Woodward, Mrs. S. B. Woodward, Mrs. Rosalie Walsh, Miss Ada Walsh, Bischoff Wigger, Gustav Wunderlich, Siegfried Wassermann, Mrs. Weber, Miss Weber.

The Smallpox Under Control.

Dr. Doty of the Bureau of Vital Statistics yesterday said he believed he had the west side smallpox epidemic under control.

CELEBRATION BY THE STECKLERITES

Committee to Work with the Seventy in Bringing About Reform Laws.

Steckler Democrats had a jollification at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place, last night. The word "Victory," in flames of gas, was placed over the platform, above a picture of Alfred Steckler and in front of two American flags. A large floral horseshoe completed the decorations.

It was reported that the Independent County Organization, as the Steckler Democrats are known, would formulate a scheme last night which would remove Tammany men from office, replace them with Republicans and independents, and keep the latter in office if a Tammany man succeeded Mr. Strong.

The plan was said to embody the advocacy of a bill to give the Mayor the power of removal and at the same time fix the terms of officers appointed by Mayor Strong at six years.

Ernest Harvier presided and Joseph Steiner acted as Secretary. Francis B. Murtha offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, committing the organization to the advocacy of a "reasonable, equitable, and progressive excise law in accordance with the wishes of the people and the requirements of the city," pledging support of the organization's recommendation, made in February, of the "plan of giving the incoming Mayor of New-York the summary power of removal of all heads of departments within sixty days after taking office," and urging the amendment of the ballot law to do away with the present cumbersome and unsatisfactory system.

There was nothing in the resolutions nor in the speeches to indicate that any attempt would be made to secure the passage of a law fair to only one political party.

The following Legislative Committee was appointed, on motion of Alfred Steckler, to co-operate with the Committee of Seventy in securing the passage of such laws as will lead to good government in this city: Alfred Steckler, William A. Ellis, Julius Harburger, Bernard McIntyre, Louis Levene, Michael Madigan, Philip J. Hoellerer, David Sternlicht, James B. Ryan, Thomas F. Maloney, Joseph Steiner, Francis B. Murtha, Ernest Harvier, William A. Gans, and John P. Smith.

Speeches were made by the Chairman, by Alexander S. Bacon, Julius Harburger, William A. Ellis, Alfred Steckler and Charles Steckler.

Refreshments were served to 500 in the lower hall after the meeting.

GOV. FLOWER CHATS ABOUT HIS PLANS

He Thinks He Can Make More Money in Business than as Governor.

Gov. Flower, while he was waiting in his rooms last night for type-written copies of his statement relative to the application of the Committee of Seventy that the Governor request the Attorney-General to take charge of the prosecutions against certain officers in this city, chatted with the reporters. He was asked what plans he had made as to his course after ceasing to be Governor.

"Well," he said, "I have been out of business for some time, but I have the care of several estates, to which I can then give more time and attention. I can go back to my office, and I guess I can make more money than I could in drawing my salary as Governor."

"Have you any desire to return to Congress?"

"My experience in Washington was very pleasant. I knew I had a great many things to learn, and I worked hard there. The knowledge I acquired was of great benefit.

"I liked Speaker Reed. I didn't very much like to vote against him, but the caucus, you know, has no conscience, and when it decided to vote for another man, I went with it. It's just like the caucuses they had up at the Constitutional Convention. They just put things through. Mr. Reed made a good Speaker. He was arbitrary at times, but he was a good Speaker. I enjoyed my experience in Congress, but I do not care to go back."

Gov. Flower talked about his experiences with criminals who sought pardons. He said that, while he had been regarded as a very kind-hearted Governor, it would be found that the number of pardons he had granted was lower than the number granted by a good many other Governors.

THE ALDERMEN ADOPT THE BUDGET

On It They Also Tack Mr. Flynn's Usual Bath Appropriation.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday to approve the budget for 1895. The budget was approved with a hundred-thousand-dollar appropriation tacked on and returned to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Alderman Noonan presided. Alderman Flynn moved that $100,000 be added to the Department of Public Works estimate for the maintenance of the public baths. "Think of the poor who need a bath at least once a day," said the Alderman.

"I'm sure the reform administration which is coming in will not object to the great unwashed having an opportunity to rid themselves of that unpleasant title. Why, if the new Mayor and his Cabinet go down to the Battery Park bath they will find it in a disgraceful condition. It would not do credit to a country village."

Alderman Flynn for the last six years has introduced each year the subject of the appropriation, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has never failed to cut it out. The Board of Aldermen yesterday voted unanimously in favor of the motion. It is expected the Board of Estimate will, however, bring sorrow to Alderman Flynn's heart by pursuing its usual course.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Manchester, Mass., Nov. 16.—Fire this morning destroyed the two-story barn and workshop of Roberts & Hoare, carpenters, with a large amount of hardware, tools, hay, and three horses, and considerable dry lumber and cabinet work in process of construction. The adjoining barn, owned by Hugh Ward, was destroyed, and Ward's house was gutted. Roberts & Hoare lose $7,000; insurance, $3,000. Ward's loss is $2,000; insurance, $1,300.

St. Albans, Vt., Nov. 16.—The Central Vermont Railroad car sheds here were destroyed by fire this morning. There were some fourteen passenger coaches in the sheds when the fire started, and half of them were lost, the remainder being saved in a more or less damaged condition. The loss is about $30,000; well covered by insurance.

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 16.—Fire in the sorting building of the United States Bunting Company this noon caused a damage of $5,000 on stock and $3,000 on the building. The building was owned by the Wamesit Power Company.

Honesdale, Penn., Nov. 16.—White & Hams's Axe and Edge Tool Works were burned this morning, causing a loss of $20,000; partially insured. The works will be immediately rebuilt.

Tilton, N. H., Nov. 16.—The residence of Prof. G. H. Brown was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $8,000; fully covered by insurance.

Lockport, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The Prospect House at Olcott, a lake resort, near here, was burned this morning. Loss, $5,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Philadelphia, Nov. 16.—Adam Clark Tietz, a laborer, who was thrown head foremost through three panes of glass, and who received other serious injuries by a street-car collision at Fifteenth and Bainbridge Streets, two years ago, was to-day awarded $20,000 damages against the Philadelphia Traction Company. The case had been on trial before Judge Reed in the Common Pleas Court for several days.

Washington, Nov. 16.— Secretary Herbert has ordered the fourth payment to be made upon United States Gunboat No. 7, which, with two similar war vessels, is building at Newport News, Va. The payments for these vessels are divided into twenty parts, one of which will be reserved until six months after completion. No. 7 is considered about one-quarter completed.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—George Debold, a stockraiser from Stewart, Iowa, attended a performance at a local theatre last night and came away minus $1,615, the result of the sale of two carloads of hogs. He had the money in his pocket, and when he reached the open air after the close of the performance he found his pocket slit open and the money gone.

Middlesborough, Ky., Nov. 16.—The Rev. Richard Carroll, who had been a Baptist preacher for sixty-five years, committed suicide by hanging, near Maynorsville today. He was eighty-nine years old.

DOESN'T BELIEVE REW WAS MURDERED

Charles E. Courtney Thinks the Missing Cornell Student Will Be Found.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Charles E. Courtney, who has directed the efforts of the university authorities to find the missing student, Rew, said to-day:

"I don't believe there is anything at all in the reports that Rew was murdered and his body concealed near Ithaca."

When asked for his theory on the matter, Mr. Courtney said:

"I have a decided opinion of my own, but from the start I have absolutely refused to say anything. In regard to the statement that no effort was made by the university authorities to find young Rew, I can say positively that there has been a very determined effort to find him. I believe that he will be found and that the university authorities will get the credit for it.

"There is absolutely no truth in the reports that people have come to me offering to disclose Rew's whereabouts. Any one bringing such a report would not be allowed to depart until he had disclosed all the information at his command."

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as competent chambermaid; wait on lady or do sewing; best of city references; lady can be seen at any time. 418 West 17th St.; ring Owen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID—MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By two Norwegian girls; one as chambermaid; other as maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; first-class references. N. N., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an American girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; first-class city reference. 221 Lexington Av., Hayes's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman to do chamberwork and sew, or to wait on lady; has best city reference. M. S., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl, in a private family; speaks French, German, and English; four years' first-class city reference. G. D., care of Mrs. Ott, 144 East 4th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and to assist with waiting. A. J., 152 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; no objections to boarding house; reference. Hopkins, 531 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best reference. 123 Charles St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS in small family by young girl lately landed. 209 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid, or would wait on invalid lady; best references. B., 10 Dover St., for three days.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl in private family; first-class reference. M. A., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; or chambermaid and waitress; small family; several years' reference. 152 West 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young woman in private family; best references. M. V., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat young woman in private family; best references. M. V., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. 533 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family. M. McC. 123 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Personal city references. Sexton, 469 4th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Cheerful, companionable widow as lady's companion, amanuensis, &c.; object, pleasant home rather than salary; best references. C. W., Box 685 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls together, one as first-class cook, understands all kinds of baking, and also chambermaid or waitress in boarding house or private family; city or country; best of reference. 206 East 38th St., care of Mrs. Carey, third floor; call two days.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; just disengaged; understands her business in all its branches; has first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. E. S., 4 West 44th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good cook; superior bread and biscuit baker; plain washing in small private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 1,498 Lexington Av., Burn's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By experienced German as good plain cook and laundress in private family; city reference. Wisbach, 249 East 59th St., third floor.

COOK.—By good cook and laundress; understands all kinds of cooking; willing and obliging; best city reference. M. C., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook or laundress in small private family; best references if required; is very willing and obliging. 147 East 32d St.; ring Bell 2.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; do coarse washing in small family; best city references; wages, $20. D., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good family cook and baker; do coarse washing if required; city or country; best references. 344 7th Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By an excellent Swedish cook; competent in all branches of her duties; makes good sauces, excellent entrées, fine desserts; best references. 31 East 27th St.

COOK.—By Protestant Englishwoman, age 32, as first-class cook in private family; wages, $45; does not object to a large family; good city reference. E. N., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK and HOUSEMAID.—A lady leaving the city would like to find places for her cook and housemaid. Apply, between 9 and 10 A. M., at 104 West 80th St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent reference. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; day, week, or month; understands all kinds of dinner parties and luncheons; best city reference. 238 West 29th St.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of good family cooking; takes entire charge of kitchen; best reference given; country preferred. 117 East 105th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; just left place; four years' city reference; employer can be seen. Apply, Friday and Saturday, from 10 until 2, 229 West 35th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; steady place preferred to wages; $20; city references. 802 6th Av., near 46th St., first bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook in small private family; good baker; no objection to washing; good references. 200 West 25th St.

COOK.—Swedish couple would like situation together; wife as first-class cook; man as waiter or handy-man around house; best of references. A. Taylor, 434 West 27th St.

COOK.—By good cook and baker; assist with washing; city references. 464 8th Av., second floor, rear.

COOK.—As first-class cook by young English-woman; best city references; wages, $25 to $30. H. S., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook, with best city and personal references, in private family; $25 to $30. B. B., 990 6th Av.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; for city or country; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $35; best city reference. M. C., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; good baker; first-class reference. M. C., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable woman as excellent cook; do plain washing; in private family; excellent city reference. 1,387 3d Av., near 79th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a very fine cook; Protestant; first-class in every branch of cooking; well recommended. 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook; no washing; willing to go to country; best reference. M. H., 207 West 26th St., top floor.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; do coarse washing. 822 3d Av., Cunningham's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a Protestant girl; is good plain cook; excellent bread; one year city reference. Call, for two days, at 344 West 17th St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a married couple as cook and butler; good city reference. E. B., 136 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; willing to do without kitchenmaid; best city references. E. Z., 115 West 28th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a strong young woman as excellent cook and laundress; best references. M. W., 152 6th Av.

COOK, &c.—By young girl to do cooking and washing in small family; good city reference. 220 East 56th St., third floor, back.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; good city references. C. C., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; understands all branches; best city reference; wages, $35. C. W., 155 East 52d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook in a private family; city reference. A. S., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, with kitchenmaid; English; good references; wages, $50. J. G., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a colored woman as cook in first-class private family. Washington, 232 West 41st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In small private family; good baker; economical; city references. Cook, 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; assist with washing; city reference. 206 West 41st St.

COOK.—By Protestant girl as cook and laundress in small family; good references. 781 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family. M. L., 222 West 85th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; good reference. 7 East 39th St.

COOK.—By young girl as good plain cook; city reference. M. D., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; understands cooking in all its branches; best references. Cook, 650 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By a girl; to cook, wash, and iron; city reference. 138 West 56th St., ground floor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable young woman in private family only; understands her business; wages, $25; good city reference. M. G., 1,227 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; competent in every detail; wants more customers by the day; Parisian fashion book and patterns; good renovater; best of references. Mme. Orrick, 759 Greenwich St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker or seamstress; by the day or week; best city references. Dressmaker, 211 East 51st St. Roberts.

DRESSMAKER.—Understands cutting and fitting perfectly; would make arrangements by day or month. M., Box 179 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker to go out by the day; terms $2. 322 West 42d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess desires a morning engagement; English branches; piano. Experience, Box 308 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNES.—By a nursery governess of long experience; thoroughly understands the care of children; is quite capable of taking entire charge of those between the ages of three and ten; highest references given from former employers. M. K. D., 405 Park Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American lady as housekeeper; New-York reference. Miss P., 95 Washington St., Morristown, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER—By refined American woman as working housekeeper; good seamstress; highest city reference. B. C., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl for housework; good washer and ironer; best city reference; flat preferred. Call, two days, at 334 East 36th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to do general housework; English; good plain cook; good reference. E. P., care of Wooley, 131 West 53d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do housework, cook, wash, and iron; good city references. 291 West 12th St.

HOUSEWORK.—General housework; can furnish best city references. Noonan, 224 East 27th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; good packer; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; first-class references. H. T., 143 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. 131 West 35th St., care Mrs. Duchard.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; first-class seamstress and dressmaker; with a family going to San Francisco; best reference. Elaire, 158 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as lady's maid; is a very good seamstress; no objection to traveling; good city references. M. W., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent German as maid and seamstress; good packer and hairdresser; best city references. N. O., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an educated German to lady or grown children; speaks English and French; able to teach; good seamstress; excellent city references. A., 222 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class North German maid; excellent dressmaker; hairdresser; good packer, accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; good references. B., Box 201 Times.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LADY'S MAID.—By young Swedish girl as lady's maid and to do light chamberwork; four years' reference. L. D., Times Branch, 162 East 23d St.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for a lady's maid, who can be highly recommended. 35 East 37th St.

MAID.—By North German as maid to lady or child; can speak French and English and do dressmaking; wages, $20 to $25. L. M., Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By a Swedish girl as maid; understands cutting and fitting perfectly; willing to travel. Can be seen at present employer's, 15 East 33d St., between 10 and 12 A. M.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress; two years' best city reference. Can be seen at 344 7th Av.; Bell 2 flat.

MAID.—By an English person, just landed, as maid to a lady, or maid to growing children. E. H., 207 East 39th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; good city reference; city or country; understands her business thoroughly. D. Good, manager, 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman; no objection to large family; two years' city references; wages, $20 to $25; city or country. 639 6th Av., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as laundress; willing and obliging; best city and country reference. Call, 9 to 12 o'clock, at 582 3d Av.; ring P. McMurray's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as laundress and chambermaid; willing and obliging; good city reference. 346 East 42d St., Carher's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; three and a half years' city reference; last employer can be seen. M. N., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable laundress by the day; very best reference from present employer. E. M. E., 237 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman as laundress; city references. Murphy, 1,626 2d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress in private family; best city reference. 219 West 60th St.; ring Seath's bell.

LAUNDRESS will take home ladies' and family washing; best reference. Halpine, 226 West 67th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. 31 West 49th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A refined young girl, (North German,) as nurse to children in fine family; very good sewer; good references. Mrs. Megging, 108 8th Av., top floor, back.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as nurse; can take full charge of baby from birth; three years' reference; city or country. 218 West 50th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl as nurse, seamstress, or willing to assist at anything; capable of doing plain dressmaking. 316 East 12th St.

NURSE.—By French girl, newly arrived; speaks no English. E. M., 341 West 30th St.

WET NURSE.—By healthy woman as wet nurse; baby 5 weeks old. D., Box 261, 106 West 42d St.

WET NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as wet nurse. 340 East 81st St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class parlormaid or chambermaid in private family; first-class city reference. 117 East 58d St., Healy's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress, who can cut and fit, as maid and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork; seven years' city reference from last place. L. F., Box 108, 1,242 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a woman as competent seamstress; understands cutting, fitting,

IVES'S GREAT AVERAGE

The Best Balk-Line Billiards Ever Played in a Tournament.

HIS BIG LEAD AGAINST SCHAEFER

The Wizzard Must Make 1,051 Points to Win Before the Young Napoleon Scores 600—Last Night's Run.

Ives is 451 points ahead of Schaefer in the balk-line billiard game in progress in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, and, as to-night's play will end the match, he ought to win easily. Both men are beating all records, and all the critics admit that the contest excels anything ever before witnessed in the billiard line.

Last night Schaefer played a very steady game, and cut down the Napoleon's lead by 159 points, but he is too far behind to give his backers any encouragement. It was plain to be seen that Ives last night acted leniently with his opponent. He will win, and apparently does not care to give the old champion a bad beating. Probably out of sympathy he cut short good innings. Some brilliant work was done by both men at different stages, a fine cushion drive by Schaefer being loudly aplauded.

Before starting for the Garden, Ives placed the balls on a table in Daly's rooms, on Broadway, and had half an hour's practice. He ran about 200 without a break, and then began to scatter the balls and bring them together, exhibiting some marvelous shots.

In regard to the challenge issued by Fournil, the French expert, to play the winner of the match, the young champion said that he was perfectly willing to accommodate him.

"If I win the present match," he remarked, with a smile, "I will play Fournil or any man in the world. Fournil has made a long journey for the purpose of crossing cues with American players, and it would be a shame to send him home without giving him an opportunity to show his ability. I will play him for any fair sum, the higher the better, toss for choice of tables, or I will play two matches, he to select one table and I the other. This, I think, is a fair proposition, and if Mr. Fournil is in earnest he ought to accept it."

Ives arrived at the hall just in time to begin the game. The house was half filled, and when the popular little player made his appearance, cue in hand, ready to begin his night's work he was greeted with loud applause. Referee Anson had placed the balls in the proper position, and away started the Napoleon to increase his lead. He kept the balls bunched for 46 shots, and was then forced to play the long rail for position. He once more got the ivories together out of balk, and soon had 88 to his credit. A long draw was attempted, but the cue ball lost power, rolled off, and missed. At this point the score was: Ives, 2,488; Schaefer, 1,783.

It was Schaefer's turn to show his mettle. When the Napoleon missed, he left the balls bunched, and the Wizard rattled off points as only Schaefer can. By careful nursing and some dazzling shots he soon made 100, and the applause was deafening. Some pretty masses and round-the-table shots followed, and the score was 126. The balls got "frozen" near the upper right-hand rail, and they were spotted and Schaefer failed to count.

At this juncture Ives got in a pretty run. Delicate work in the centre of the table, followed by grand position play, enabled him to run 111, and the figures at this stage, the fiftieth inning, were 2,599 to 1,919 in favor of the young player.

This is by long odds the greatest work ever performed by any players at this style of game. The best previous record with the "anchor" shot allowed was an average of 33 1-3. In this match Ives, up to the fiftieth inning, had averaged 51 49-50, and Schaefer 38 19-50.

Again in the fifty-first inning Schaefer made a good showing. After some provokingly bad breaks he got the balls rolling to his satisfaction and he started to roll up his score at a record-breaking pace. He soon reached 100, and was in a fair way to get a big count when he failed to get the ivories out of balk, and had to stop after tallying 116.

Ives in the fifty-fourth inning made a run of 125, and later, in the sixty-second, ran 121. Schaefer, too, was not idle. He scored 70, 121, 98, 57, and 84, but in the last two innings only made 1 point. Ives finished the game with a run of 4. The score:

Inning.	Ives.	Total.	Schaefer.	Total.
49	98	2,488	20	1,703
50	111	2,599	126	1,919
51	15	2,614	116	2,035
52	..	2,614	21	2,056
53	..	2,614	2	2,058
54	125	2,739	70	2,128
55	43	2,782	5	2,133
56	13	2,795	4	2,137
57	4	2,799	121	2,258
58	..	2,799	24	2,282
59	..	2,799	1	2,283
60	64	2,863	96	2,379
61	8	2,871	57	2,436
62	121	2,992	28	2,464
63	..	2,992	84	2,548
64	4	2,996	1	2,549
65	4	3,000	..	2,549

Averages for night's play—Ives, 44⅘; Schaefer, 47¼. Grand averages—Ives, 46 2-13; Schaefer, 39 14-65.

Best runs for night's play—Ives, 125; Schaefer, 121. Best runs of match—Ives, 223; Schaefer, 244. Referee—Mr. A. C. Anson. Marker—Mr. Budd Scofield. Time—Two hours and thirty-five minutes.

To-night will end the match. Ives will start the game, with the balls bunched on the upper left-hand rail.

ZIMMERMAN IN TRAINING.

Will Prepare at Freehold for the Big Madison Square Garden Races.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 16.—Champion Arthur Zimmerman and "Kid" Wheeler, who have been here at the former's home for the last three days, left this evening for New-York, where they will remain until Monday. On that day they will return to this place and continue their training for the great week of racing at Madison Square Garden, beginning on Tuesday, Nov. 27. Both riders have accepted an invitation to attend the Horse Show on Saturday night.

In order not to pass a day without doing something in the way of training, both men will go to East Orange on Sunday, and take their usual spin on the fine roads in that section.

Zimmerman's training here will consist of nothing but road work. To-day he rode about twenty miles accompanied by Wheeler. No attempt was made at fast work. Both riders were reeking with perspiration when they returned from the road. The champion was enveloped in a big white sweater of double thickness. He is still a bit too heavy for fast work, but during the coming week he hopes to get into something like good form.

The foreign riders coming in the American Line steamer New-York are a superior lot of racing men, according to the "Skeeter." He says they will probably return home soon after the tournament, unless there is racing in Philadelphia and Chicago, as the promoters have planned.

BASEBALL DIRECTORS' MEETING.

The New Association Discussed at Their Closing Session.

The baseball magnates finished their work at yesterday's session and adjourned at 7 o'clock. The first business disposed of was regarding the prices of admission charged in Philadelphia. It was agreed that Philadelphia should pay on the old basis, 12½ cents for each person for the next four years. This was as a relief to the Philadelphia Club on account of the loss by fire of the grand stand last year.

Messrs. Byrne, Von der Horst, Hart, Brush, and Young were appointed to draft a resolution relating to the new American association. This resolution will be made public later. It is understood, though, that charges are to be preferred against Barney, Pfeffer, and Buckenberger.

Hoffer, the pitcher of the Buffalo Club, has been drafted by Baltimore for $500.

Before adjourning the magnates passed a resolution regretting the death of P. J. Donohue.

MONTAUKS AND COLUMBIAS.

Each Win a Game in the Wheelmen's Bowling League Series.

The Montauks and Columbias played their first games in the Wheelmen's Bowling Tournament last evening, on the Acme Hall alleys in Ninth Street, Brooklyn. A big crowd was present when the play began, and throughout both games, the cheering was almost incessant.

The teams "split even," the Montauks scoring first with 805 points to 624 for their opponents. The Columbias were mortified over their booby

FIRST GAME.

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
A. Conrad	4	3	3	176
W. C. Carson	1	4	5	137
W. E. Darby	3	3	4	164
C. Frost	2	5	3	161
M. K. Schenck	2	6	2	168
Total	12	21	17	805

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
D. M. Boe	0	4	6	110
R. L. Gaden	3	7	0	125
John Letzkus	2	2	6	127
A. Ruprecht	1	3	6	125
H. B. Bierling	0	0	4	131
Total	6	22	22	624

FRAMES.

Montauk 64 130 219 293 368 457 539 626 712 805
Columbia 55 111 196 265 332 403 459 516 575 624

Average—Montauk, 161; Columbia, 124 4-5. Scorers—Frederick Nordenholdt and F. McKean. Referee—A. Wessels. Captains—W. O. Tate and D. M. Boe.

SECOND GAME.

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
A. Conrad	1	6	3	160
W. C. Carson	1	3	6	138
W. E. Darby	2	2	6	144
C. Frost	3	5	3	179
M. K. Schenck	2	4	4	146
Totals	9	20	21	767

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
D. M. Boe	3	2	5	141
F. Nordenholdt	1	4	5	139
J. Letzkus	5	3	2	202
R. L. Gaden	1	8	1	167
A. Ruprecht	5	0	5	154
Totals	15	17	18	900

Montauk. 68 143 208 287 355 437 517 606 691 767
Columbia. 77 149 246 348 434 518 599 660 712 800

Average—Montauk, 153 2-5; Columbia, 160. Scorers—F. W. McKean and A. Wessels. Referee—O'Meyer. Captains—W. O. Tate and D. M. Boe.

Many Entries for the Cycle Races.

Entries for the races to be held in Madison Square Garden during Thanksgiving week have been coming in fast during the last few days, indicating that the clubs in the metropolitan district intend to try for the special silver prize offered by The New-York Times. Manager Charles A. Sheehan announced yesterday that the list would close on the 20th inst., at his office, 5 Vanderbilt Avenue. The quality and number of the Class A and B candidates are very gratifying to the management.

Dubois's New Bicycle Record.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—At the Velodrome Buffalo today, Dubois covered 100 kilometres in 2:20:35 2-5, thus beating Linton's record by more than three minutes.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—A Boston enthusiast, whose card bears the one word, "Percival," has compiled a list, showing the occupations of the crack campaigners. Here it is: Bald, butcher; Johnson, machinist; W. F. Murphy, railroad man; Bliss, bicycle salesman; Githens, electrician; Lumsden, bicycle salesman; Brandt, engraver; Cooper, electrician; Mulliken, student; Sanger, saddler; MacDonald, none; Gardiner, shotmaker; Taylor, dentist; Dirnberger, clerk; McDuffee, mason; Porter, carpenter; Butler, bicycle moulder; Edwards, bicycle salesman; Sims and Titus, students; Allen and Warren, bicycle salesmen; Coleman, Rhodes, and Davidson, machinists; Bainbridge, rubber worker.

—"In the Department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France," says Veloce Sport, "where means for rapid communication are rare, M. Laboure, the Archbishop of Rennes, has granted permission to the priests of his diocese to ride the bicycle as an aid to them in filling their ministerial duties. The Archbishop himself, it appears, sets the example to his followers, but he allows himself the use of this exercise only under conditions compatible with the great dignity with which he is clothed. When he wishes for a few minutes to forget the cares of the administration of his diocese he pedals in the walks of the park adjoining the Archbishoprical palace."

—The regular ticket announced yesterday by the Nominating Committee of the New-York Wheelmen is as follows: For President—L. B. Parker; for Vice President—A. L. Roome; for Secretary—H. F. Schupp; for Treasurer—H. C. Robinson; for Captain—C. Mulliken; for Curator—C. A. Krone; for Trustees, for two years—J. H. Ellison and R. L. Case. Messrs. Schupp, Krone, and the Trustees are the present incumbents. Little, if any, opposition is expected to the ticket. The election will take place in December.

—Up to the present time George Banker has won forty-two first prizes, twelve seconds, and seven thirds in fourteen Continental cities. He has defeated Lehr, the German champion, twice, and lowered his colors to him once. Wheeler led him home in four races, but Banker more than evened matters up by whipping the "Kid" nine times. He has also beaten all the other cracks, Zimmerman excepted.

—The Wheel of this week says: "The New-York Times people have been consistently and untiringly generous to race meet and road race promoters this year. They have given a number of really handsome and valuable trophies, with no inflated values. The Times has supplemented its prize giving with excellent reports of race meets throughout the season."

—The new-y-elected officers of the Lakewood (N. J.) Bicycle Club are as follows: President—G. D. Roe; Vice President—C. S. Wiley; Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. Todd; Captain—W. H. Burgess; First Lieutenant—W. R. Burdge; Second Lieutenant—G. H. Hurlburt; Sergeant—W. C. O'Leary; Color Bearer—R. C. Pettit; Bugler—C. A. Grant.

—C. B. Troy and his string of European cycling champions are due on the New-York to-day. As soon as the track is laid in Madison Square Garden they will do their training there.

—The Good Roads Association of Brooklyn will have its annual election next Tuesday evening at the clubhouse of the Long Island Wheelmen.

—Dec. 8 is the date set for the annual dinner of the Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City. It will be held at Naething's, in this city.

—The Lafayette Wheelmen will have their second annual reception and ball at Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth Avenue, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 27.

A LIVELY GAME EXPECTED.

Crescent and Orange Athletic Clubs' Big Football Contest.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 16.—Everything is now in readiness for the great football game at the Orange Oval to-morrow afternoon between the Orange and Crescent Athletic Clubs. The advance sale of reserved seats and the great interest being taken in the coming contest indicate that there will be an enormous crowd in attendance.

The gridiron is now in first-class condition. The result of the game determines the championship of the Amateur Athletic Football Union and who shall be the holder of the championship cup for the next year. If Crescent wins it will become her personal possession, as it has been won twice by her men, while Orange won it for the first time a year ago.

Capt. Coyne was seen at the Orange Athletic Clubhouse to-day by The New-York Times correspondent, but he would not make predictions regarding the game. He admitted, however, that the odds seemed to be in favor of the Orange boys according to the estimates made by the great college players.

Mr. Coyne says his rush line is a strong and heavy one, and this has been evident in the games already played. The secret practice of the Orange men this week, it is understood has been devoted mainly to offensive work, and running interference in guarding the backs.

After the Crescent game Capt. Coyne will try to get his team together for a game with Princeton College next Wednesday, which will be the last one of the season.

To-morrow afternoon the men will face each other at the Oval as follows:

Orange.	Position.	Crescent.
Collamore	Left end	Wingate
Sutphen	Left tackle	Quill
Oliver	Left guard	McKenzie
Mahor or Webb	Centre	Baldwin
Buell	Right guard	Hotchkiss
Marshall	Right tackle	Thompson
Coyne	Right end	Curry
De Hart	Quarter back	Pratt
Fielder	Left half back	Goodwin
Cumming	Right half back	Zimmerman
Gordon	Full back	Whitney

The game will be called at 3 P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at 1:20, 1:30, 1:50, 2, 2:20, and 2:30, running directly to the grounds in thirty-five minutes.

CORNELL AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Make-Up of the Teams to Contest at Philadelphia To-day.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—During the last week the Cornell eleven has been in secret practice. Owing to the absence of Coach Newell and the illness of Trainer Courtney, some of the men have got out of condition. In addition to this, Capt. Warner, Wyckoff, and Fennell have been temporarily laid up, thereby losing valuable practice, but they will probably all play against Pennsylvania.

It is hardly possible, however, that Wyckoff will be in shape to put up the star game he has played thus far this season. If he is unable to play, it is probable that Beacham will go in at quarter, while Egbert will take Beacham's place at end. Mason and Dyer are in trim again, and the former will play to-day. George Bacon, '92, full back on the 1890 and 1891 teams, has been here for a few days, putting some finishing touches on the backs, while Bert Hanson, '93, of the 1891 and 1892 elevens, is performing the same service for the line.

Two weeks ago it looked as though the Pennsylvania-Cornell game would be one of the closest of the season, but Pennsylvania's magnificent work against Princeton and the fact that Cornell has rapidly been going through the same experience that Harvard had at the beginning of the season make it seem probable that at the best Cornell can only hold Pennsylvania down to three or four touch-downs, with the possibility of making one herself.

The line-up will probably be as follows:

Penn.	Positions.	Cornell.
Upton	Left end	Beacham or Egbert
Farrar	Left tackle	Hall
Woodruff	Left guard	Warner
Bull	Centre	Fennell
Wharton	Right guard	Colnon
Minds	Right tackle	Rogers
Rosengarten	Right end	Taussig
Williams	Quarter back	Wyckoff or Beacham
Gelbert	Left half back	Mason
Osgood	Right half back	Starbuck or Dyer
Brooke	Full back	Ohl

Princeton's Football Practice.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 16.—Capt. Trenchard to-day gave the Princeton football men a thorough practice game. The first half was open to the college, the second secret. Ward was again tried at quarter, and showed up fairly well. His weakest point is his passing, and he is expected to improve in that particular.

Holly again went in on the 'Varsity side, and played a strong game. The general work of the team was ragged. The scrub scored twice in the first half, which was as many times as the 'Varsity could reach goals. The movement for a mass meeting has now taken definite form, and such a meeting will be held Monday night in Alexander Hall. Prominent alumni from New-York and Philadelphia are expected to be present, among others James W. Alexander and the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith of New-York City. A spirit of enthusiasm is becoming manifest in college circles. The undergraduates propose to do everything in their power to cheer the team on to victory on Dec. 1.

Football Team at Toms River.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Nov. 16.—A football team has been formed at Toms River, with these members: Guy Hoffmire, centre; Clarence Addison, right end; Fred Robbins, left end; Ralph Cowdrick, right tackle; Budd Wilsey, left tackle; John Jamison, right guard; Clark Rogers, left guard; William Herbert, quarter back; Jerome Rogers, left half back; Robert Post, right half back; Charles Potter, full back. A game will be played to-morrow with the Lakewood team, at Lakewood.

Thoroughbred Yearlings Sell Cheaply.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 16.—Tattersall's sold a lot of thoroughbred yearlings here to-night for low prices. Byron McClelland paid $3,000 for the full sister to Nahma. Fifty-two head sold for $10,425, an average of $200 per head. Best prices obtained were:

Bay filly, 1, by Longfellow, dam Semper Idem, by Imp. Glen Athol; John Rodegap, Lexington	$1,000
Bay filly, by Bradford, dam Wood Lodge, by Imp. Woodlands; Lee Christy, Lexington	600
Brown filly, 1, by Longfellow, dam Queen Belinga, by King Fisher; Byron McClelland, Lexington	3,000
Chestnut filly, by Luke Blackburn, dam Tommie Bell, by Great Tom; James McCormick, Chicago	225
Bay filly, by Fordham, dam Belle of Hooton, by Stockwell; Thomas Barnes, Lexington	200
Bay colt, by Harry O'Fallon, dam Elzarra, by Imp. Elzarro; Ed. Graves, Lexington	300
Brown colt, by Imp. King Gallop, dam Cicily Bowling, by Tom Bowling; William Scanlon, Eminence, Ky	225
Black filly, by Iroquois, dam The Maid, by Imp. The Rake; George Weldon, Lexington	200

Racing at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; purse $250; half mile. High Point Belle, 108 pounds, (Griffin,) 7 to 5 won; Doggett, 108, (Doggett,) 9 to 2, second; Punch, 102, (Bergen,) 18 to 5, third. Rodman B., Jewel, Tartuffe, and Enchanter also ran. Time, 0:48½.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $250; six furlongs. Little Billy, 109 pounds, (Sims,) 11 to 20, and Old Dominion, 109, (Doggett,) 9 to 2, dead heat; Westchester, 109, (Midgely,) 50 to 1, third. St. Michael and Senator Vest also ran. Time—1:16. Run off won by Old Dominion. Time—1:15¾.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; purse $250; one mile. Ed. Kearney, 111 pounds, (Sims,) 1 to 4, won; Charter, 96, (Lambley,) 30 to 1, second; Conners, 102, (Bergen,) 30 to 1, third. Paris, Clarus, and Gallatin also ran. Time—1:42.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; purse $250; five furlongs. Wernberg, 105 pounds, (Griffin,) 7 to 10, won; Longbrook, 108, (Doggett,) 7 to 1, second; Prince John, 96, (Nacey,) 60 to 1, third. Panway, Black Hawk, Diabolus, Maggie Smith, and Willie McAuliffe also ran. Time—1:01½.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $250; five furlongs. Olly Gamin, 100 pounds, (Griffin,) 11 to 5, won; Owlet, 118, (Penn,) 11 to 5, second; Moderocco, 100, (Keefe,) 12 to 1, third. Buckeye, Cockade, Lady Richmond, Fanny B., and Red Top also ran. Hermanita was left at the post. Time—1:02¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; purse $250; one mile. Marshall, 110 pounds, (Snedeker,) 7 to 5, won; Leonardo, 103, (Lambley,) 3 to 1, second; Little Tom, 106, (Griffin,) 4 to 1, third. Tiny Tim, Jack Rose, and Nero also ran. Time—1:42¾.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—The race for the Derby Cup of 2,000 sovereigns, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, a straight mile, was run at Derby yesterday and won by Mr. C. Newton Dunbarton, three years old, with Baron de Rothschild's Harfleur II., four years old, second, and Lord Ellesmere's Esmond, five years old, third.

—There will be match races at Parkway to-day. Thomas Morgan's b. g. Jube, 2:26, and A. J. Willett's s. g. Pupil, 2:25¾, will trot for a five-hundred-dollar stake, and another event, in which local roadsters will take part, has been arranged.

—Joe Patchen, driven by Jack Curry, broke the world's pacing record over a half-mile track to-day at San Antonio, Texas. He went the half in 1:03, the three-quarters in 1:36½, and the mile in 2:08 flat.

Cornell's Interscholastic League.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—An Interscholastic Athletic League has been formed under the general direction of the Cornell Athletic Association. The league embraces football, baseball, and track athletic departments, and consists of the following schools: St. John's Military Academy, Manlius; Cook Academy, Havana; Cazenovia Seminary; Binghamton High School, Elmira Free Academy, Ithaca High School, Rochester Free Academy, Cascadilla School, Ithaca. Other schools will probably be admitted soon. The class of '93 of Cornell left as memorial prizes cups for baseball, football, and track athletic contests to be competed for annually by members of the Interscholastic League. The first contests will be held next Spring.

Sale of Fox Terriers.

Twenty-nine fox terriers from the kennels of L. & W. Rutherfurd were sold at the American Horse Exchange yesterday afternoon. They realized $235. They were rather a poor lot, and prices were low, one selling for $1. The best prices were:

Dog by Safeguard-Warren Pansy; H. G. R. Kennedy	$25
Dog by Charlton Verdict-Refugee; L. Bentley	18
Dog by Warren Safeguard-Warren Dawn; J. A. Martin	14
Bitch by Safeguard-Warren Dawn; Mowbray Kennels	32
Dog by Warren Duke-Warren Spruce; Mowbray Kennels	10
Bitch by Safeguard-Warren Secret	14
Bitch by Safeguard-Warren Dawn; H. G. R. Kennedy	22

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The New-York and Victoria Cricket Clubs, which were to have played a match to-day, have been unable to secure a ground, and the game in consequence will not be played. The Victorias were quite willing to play, but as they provided the ground for the last match they expected the New-Yorks to find it for this.

—The following officers of the Nassau Boat Club were chosen at a recent meeting: President, Albert E. Colfax; Vice President, Thomas E. Deeley; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles L. Burnham; Captain, Frederick Vilmer; Lieutenant, Walter Abbott; Trustees, J. H. Abeel, Jr., Clement March, H. P. Gibson, W. C. Bergh, and J. W. Woore.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 17.

Horse Show, at Madison Square Garden.

Billiards.—Ives vs. Schaefer, at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, 8 P. M.

Annual reception of Lenox Wheelmen, at Jaeger's, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

Hunt Meets.—Meadowbrook Hunt, at Jericho Tollgate; the Westchester Hounds, at Reynal's, 3:15 P. M.

Marion Athletic Club's opening stag, at One Hundred and Third Street and First Avenue, 8:30 P. M.

Football.—Crescent Athletic Club vs. Orange Club, at Orange Oval; Westfield Athletic Club vs. Cranford Athletic Club, at Westfield; University of Pennsylvania vs. Cornell, at Philadelphia; Cadets vs. Lehigh, at West Point; Hamilton Athletic Club vs. Montereys, at Prospect Park; Williams vs. Amherst, at Williamstown; South Orange Field Club vs. Newark Academy, at South Orange; Massachusetts Institute of Technology vs. Tufts, at Boston; Columbia College class championship, (final game,) at William's Bridge; Elizabeth Athletic Club vs. Princeton Seminary, at Elizabeth; Roseville Football Association vs. Irving Club, at Roseville, N. J.; General Theological Seminary vs. Twenty-third Street Branch Young Men's Christian Association, at Mott Haven; Bates vs. Colby, at Lewiston; Brown vs. Bowdoin, at Providence; Lafayette vs. Georgetown, at Washington; Montclair Athletic Club vs. South Orange Field Club, at Montclair.

Trotting.—Match Races at Parkway Driving Club track, afternoon.

SUNDAY, NOV. 18.

Cycling.—Eastern Division Wheelmen's club run to Little Neck, L. I.

Football.—Cherry X vs. Loyolas, at Devinne's, Westchester.

MONDAY, NOV. 19.

Annual meeting Amateur Athletic Union, Astor House, 2 P. M.

Meeting of Stewards of Jockey Club at the Cumberland, 4 P. M.

Football.—Harvard School vs. Trinity, at Polo Grounds; Berkeley vs. Cutler, at Berkeley Oval, 3 P. M.

Bowling.—Tourist Cycle Club vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, at American Alleys, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, 8 P. M.

Atlantic Club boxing bouts, at Coney Island.

Reception for ladies at Fencers Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street, 4 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 20.

Cycling.—Entries for Thanksgiving week races at Madison Square Garden close with Charles A. Sheehan, 5 Vanderbilt Avenue.

Hunt Meets.—Meadowbrooks at East Williamstown; Westchester hounds at Port Chester 3:45 P. M.

Bowling.—Columbia Cycle Club vs. Manhattans at Manhattan alleys; Kings County Wheelmen vs. Liberty Wheelmen at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

Meeting Board of Governors of New-York Athletic Club.

A COLUMBIA GRADUATES' RECEPTION

Residents Entertain in the Fine Arts Building—President Low Speaks.

The resident graduates of Columbia College gave a reception last evening in the Fine Arts Building to the associations of the graduates of the various schools of the college.

A model of the new library, together with plans and sketches of the library and other new buildings, was on exhibition.

After the guests, who numbered about 500, had examined the model and the plans they were ushered into the north room, where a supper was served. On a platform at one end of the room sat George G. De Witt, President of the Alumni Association; Prof. J. H. Van Amringe, Dean of the School of Arts; Dr. William H. Draper, representing the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. C. F. Chandler, Dean of the School of Mines, and Seth Low, President of the college.

All of these made addresses, and the keynote of the speeches was struck by President Low, who expressed his satisfaction at the fact that the various schools of the college were about to unite under the head of one university. President Low also referred to the new site, and described the buildings it is proposed to erect thereon. He appealed to the graduates for assistance in raising funds.

The committee consisted of George G. De Witt, John B. Pine, and Cortlandt F. Bishop, from the college; Francis P. Garvan, T. Mark Cheesman, and Walter B. James, from the school of medicine; William Allen Smith, W. Barclay Parsons, and A. H. Van Sinderen, from the School of Mines.

Among those present, besides those already mentioned, were Dr. G. C. Freeborn, J. R. Reese, Eben E. Olcott, Dr. D. G. Lyon, Prof. H. S. Monroe, Stuyvesant Fish, Prof. J. F. Kemp, Prof. Brander Matthews, George G. Wheelock, W. G. Lathrop, Jr., Dr. Charles S. Bull, and Dr. William H. Park.

MUNICIPAL REFORM IN NEW-ORLEANS

A Committee of Fifty Appointed to Aid in an Investigation.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16.—The sensational revelations brought out by the impeachment trial of Mayor Fitzpatrick, now in progress, have resulted in the formation of a Committee of Fifty to further the work of investigating City Hall crookedness.

The committee consists of some of the wealthiest and most influential merchants in the city. It will act in harmony with the Citizens' Protective Association.

Promoters of the movement say that a National Municipal Reform League is now in progress of formation all over the country, and that the local organizations will join in the general uprising, hoping thereby to acquire an additional force and influence in the fight against ring methods in New-Orleans.

Religious Notices.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by Rev. J. A. B. Wilson; subject—"What it Cost to be a Reformer." Choice musical programme; Miss Ella Clare Northrup, soloist; Miss Anna Park, organist, and choir. JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President; EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The pastor, Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., 11 A. M., "The Great Physician"; 3 P. M., Sabbath school; 8 P. M., "The Dedication of the Temple," fourth sermon to men, from the life of Solomon. Wednesday evening lecture at 8 o'clock. Public cordially invited.

A SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE than 200 children, consisting of singing and recitations, is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30, to which the public is invited, in the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 3:30 P. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited.

AT THE LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, northwest corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach morning at 11; subject—"Christianity." Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. All are cordially invited.

AT SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADISON Av., corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday at 11 and 4. The pastor will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; evensong at 4:30 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, Nov. 18, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. McIlvaine will preach in the morning and Dr. Van Dyke in the afternoon. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th, Madison C. Peters.—Preaching at 11 and 7:45. Evening—special music—Rossini's "Stabat Mater." All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening; morning—"The Goodness of God, the Solace of the Sorrow of Human Life"; evening—"What Are We Doing to Make Earth Into Heaven?" All strangers cordially welcomed. All seats free after the opening anthem.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42d St. and Madison Av. Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 11, morning service and holy communion. 7:45, evening service. The rector will preach morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av., Corner 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M., subject—"The Universalist Church and the Church Universal." At 7:45 P. M. address by Miss Ida B. Wells on "Lynching in the South." Singing by Jubilee Singers. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St.—Morning service at 11; evening service at 8. Rev. Alford A. Butler, former rector of the Church of the Epiphany, will preach at the morning service, and Rev. John Tunis, minister in charge, in the evening. All persons cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St.—Holy communion at 9 A. M. 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon. Musical services at 4 P. M. Evening services and sermon at 8 P. M. Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D., of Trinity Church, Boston, will preach.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school. 11 A. M., preaching: "Phases of Modern Life: I., Materialism." 8 P. M., familiar Bible talk.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Avenue, above 45th Street, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer. Sermon by the Rector. 4 P. M., Choral Evensong. Sermon by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Ave. and 10th St. Musical service, Nov. 18, 4 o'clock. Anthem Psalm 42, by Mendelssohn. Offertory, "De Profundis," by Gounod.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Ave. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brook, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 11 A. M.; afternoon 4 P. M.; Rev. John A. Brooks of Springfield will officiate. Strangers cordially invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND 71ST St. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector; Rev. Herbert Shipman, Assistant.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK Av. and 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M. Subject, "The Manifestation of the Sons of God." Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. All are cordially invited.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Religious Notices.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Walter Laidlaw at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"Art Thou He That Should Come?" and 8 P. M.; topic—"Why Am I a Christian?"

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John Hutchins will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; evening subject, "The Child of To-day"; Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor meeting Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, Harlem.
First Church, 121st St., Near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 7:45.
Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Evening topic: "His Majesty, Myself."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH AV. and 12th St.—The Pastor, Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Victory of Faith," and at 4 P

DEATH OF R. C. WINTHROP

In Literature and Politics One of Boston's Great Men.

DESCENDANT OF A NOTED FAMILY

Representative in Congress for Many Years and Later a Senator—A Famous Whig—Noted as a Lecturer.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Robert C. Winthrop died at 11:30 o'clock this evening, at his home in this city.

Robert C. Winthrop, the sixth in descent from the first Governor of the Massachusetts Colony, was born in Boston May 12, 1809. He entered the Boston Latin School in 1818, where he attained a high rank. At the age of fifteen (1824) he entered Harvard College, and was graduated in 1828, one of the three highest in the class in point of scholarship. Among his classmates were Dr. Henry Ingersoll Bowditch, Patrick Grant Hilliard, and George S. Hilliard, Judge Gilchrist, Edward Sprague Rand, and others of note. During his college course he displayed marked ability in those branches of literature and in that field of effort in which he was distinguished in after life. The theme of his graduating oration was "Public Station"—a subject betraying the natural bent of his mind. After graduation he entered the law office of Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1831. Mr. Winthrop never practiced his profession, which, so far as study goes, he had mastered.

Mr. Winthrop married first, March 12, 1832, Miss Eliza Cabot Blanchard, daughter of Francis Blanchard of Boston, and the adopted daughter of Samuel P. Gardner of Boston, who died June 14, 1842. Mr. Winthrop was at that time in Congress, and, in consequence of his bereavement, he resigned his seat. He married, second, Nov. 6, 1849, Mrs. Laura (Derby) Welles, daughter of John Derby of Salem and widow of Arnold Francis Welles of Boston, who died April 26, 1861. His third wife, whom he married Nov. 15, 1865, was Mrs. Adèle (Granger) Thayer, daughter of Francis Granger of Canandalgua, N. Y., Postmaster General under President William Henry Harrison, and widow of John E. Thayer of Boston, who died June 16, 1892. By his first wife, Mr. Winthrop had three children—Robert C., born Dec., 1834; Eliza Cabot, born May 13, 1838, and John, born June 20, 1841.

When Mr. Winthrop became a voter, parties were forming under new names. Gen. Jackson was in the middle of his first term, and by his powerful personality and the patronage of the Federal Government, had collected and fused a powerful political party. At that time his opponents were not so well organized, but were equally earnest and, as a whole, vastly superior to the Jackson party in having statesmen for leaders and in the intelligence of their following. In 1832 Massachusetts gave her electoral vote to Henry Clay, who, under the name "National Republican," was the opponent of Jackson. All that time the name of Whig was applied to the anti-Jackson party by its opponents, but it was not adopted by the party itself until after the Presidential election of 1836. Mr. Winthrop, therefore, may be said to have entered the Whig Party at its birth. He was always a zealous and able exponent of that party, whose leaders at that time embraced nearly every man in public life who can now be regarded as a statesman, and whose supporters were men of intelligence, patriotism, and moderation—the reverse of that eager, intense following which saw in the violent, wilful, but really patriotic Jackson their leader and idol. Mr. Winthrop was from the first an ardent and loyal Whig. In 1833, at the age of twenty-four, Mr. Winthrop was elected to the General Court as a representative of the City of Boston, and first sat during the session of 1834. Party spirit ran high. Gen. Jackson at that time was in the fullness of his power, contemning the Constitution and the laws whenever either stood in the way of his purpose. At that time questions of national politics were discussed in State Legislatures, the debates being based upon resolutions favoring or condemning this or that policy.

In the House, although among the youngest members, Mr. Winthrop soon became one of the acknowledged leaders of the Whig Party. In the debates upon national questions he took an active part, and contributed materially to uphold the Whig faith.

In the memorable Presidential campaign of 1840, when the country went wild over Gen. Harrison, log cabins, and hard cider, Mr. Winthrop took an active part. He was one of the most popular and effective speakers of the campaign. Soon after the election of Gen. Harrison a vacancy occurred in the Boston Congressional District, Mr. Abbott Lawrence having resigned. From all the able Whigs in Boston at that time, the party selected Mr. Winthrop to represent them. He took his seat in the Twenty-sixth Congress Dec. 7, 1840. He was then thirty-one years of age, but even at that age he was recognized as one of the first men in his party in Massachusetts, while his fame as an orator had reached beyond the limits of New-England. Mr. Winthrop entered Congress with the Harrison-Tyler Administration. The tariff, the Sub-Treasury, the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, the admission of California, the Fugitive Slave act, and controversies growing out of the arrogant demands of the slave power were the leading topics in politics during the decade of 1841-52.

In July, 1850, Gov. Briggs appointed Mr. Winthrop United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Webster's resignation to become Mr. Fillmore's Secretary of State.

Defeated for the Senatorship in 1851, Mr. Winthrop, by the demand of the Whig Party, became a candidate for Governor in 1851. He received the full vote of the party, but at that time the Constitution required a majority vote to elect a Governor. The vote stood as follows: Winthrop, Whig, 64,611; Boutwell, Democrat, 43,922; Palfry, Free Soil, 28,500. The Legislature elected Mr. Boutwell. Mr. Winthrop declined to be the party candidate in 1852, when he could have been elected, and he persistently refused to be a candidate for any office after that date. In 1852 he was at the head of the Whig Electoral ticket and voted for Winfield Scott for President.

During the rebellion Mr. Winthrop took an early and decided stand in favor of the Union cause. Early in the struggle he made several speeches which exerted a salutary influence upon the conservative people of the North. In 1864 he warmly supported Gen. McClellan for President, making several speeches in his support. After that date he never appeared in public to support any ticket, but more frequently voted with the Democrats than with the Republicans in the general contest, but quite as often with the Republicans as with the Democrats in State and local elections.

The reader will look in vain for a brighter example or a better model of an intelligent, public-spirited, and Christian citizen than Mr. Winthrop's life and labors show him to have been. The tendency in this country is for men to become so absorbed in one pursuit that they can have neither time nor inclination to engage in any other. Not so with Mr. Winthrop. In the busiest years of his public life he did not lose his interest in other matters. From the first he was a friend of popular education, and his latest efforts were devoted to the carrying out of the designs of the donor of the Peabody Fund. In 1838, in a Boston lecture course, the subject of his address was "Free Schools and Free Government." He always took pride and pleasure in the public schools of Boston.

Since 1852 Mr. Winthrop delivered over 120 different addresses and orations. The great variety of the subjects which he studied and spoke upon, and always with such evidence of familiarity with them, is a matter of surprise. That the reader may appreciate the extent of Mr. Winthrop's information and the scholarly life he led a few of the subjects of these orations and addresses are given: "Religious Instruction for the Young," "The Obligations and Responsibilities of Educated Men in the Use of the Tongue and Pen." "American Agriculture," "The Groton Massacre of 1871," "Archimedes and Franklin," "Boston Mechanics and Boston Patriots," "The Historic Genius of the Empire State," "The Worthies of Connecticut," "Music in New-England," "The Cincinnati Society," "The Alumni of Harvard," "Central Charity Bureau," (to the City Council of Boston, 1857;) "The Boston Provident Association," "Dedication of the Boston Public Library," "The Boston Light Infantry," "Music in the Schools," "Luxury and the Fine Arts in Some of Their Moral and Historical Relations," "Tracts for the Soldiers," "African Colonization," "Death of Lord Lyndhurst," "Birthday of Shakespeare," "Death of Edward Everett," "Six Hundredth Birthday of Dante," "The Jubilee of the American Bible Society," "Massachusetts and Its Early History," "A Glance at the Changes of Twenty-five Years," "Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Boston Mercantile Library and Association," "Two Hundred and Fortieth Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims," "The Peabody Education Fund," "Sir Walter Scott," "Cambridge in Old England and Cambridge in New-England," "The Boston Tea Party," "The Boston Public Latin School," "Thiers." Besides the editing of these volumes of speeches, addresses, and letters, Mr. Winthrop was the author of several literary works, the most important of which is his "Life of Gov. John Winthrop," in two large volumes.

For many years Mr. Winthrop took a deep interest in the Massachusetts Historical Society, and was one of its most constant and valuable contributors. He held the position of President from 1855 to April, 1885, when he declined a renomination. Mr. Winthrop was a man of philanthropic spirit, and had devoted much time to efforts to relieve the poor and distressed, both in the public and private charities of the city he filled a large place. For twenty-five years he was President of the Provident Association, resigning in October, 1879. He was President of the Boston Overseers of the Poor for several years after reorganization, resigning in 1868. He was connected with several literary and scientific societies. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Mr. Winthrop by Bowdoin College in 1848, and by Harvard in 1855, and by the University of Cambridge, England, in 1874, during one of his visits abroad. One of the great charities which made a heavy draft upon the time of Mr. Winthrop was the care which the Peabody Educational Fund imposed upon him as the Permanent Chairman of the Trustees named by the donor.

Mr. Winthrop's last visit to Europe was made in 1882. He sailed from New-York on the 29th of March, and returned in the following November. He was the recipient of many attentions abroad from distinguished statesmen and leading literary men. While in London he suffered from a sharp attack of rheumatism in his right arm, which prevented him from writing, but he recovered the use of his hand in a few weeks. For many years Mr. Winthrop had been a prominent member of the Episcopal Church and the charities and work emanating from that denomination. He was a worshipper at Trinity Church.

Mr. Winthrop leaves two sons and a daughter.

BLUNDERS MADE BY INSPECTORS

Names Improperly Returned in the Eleventh District---Col. McClellan Yields a Point to His Opponent.

A glaring bit of testimony exposing the inefficiency of some Election Inspectors was found yesterday by Col. George B. McClellan while the Aldermen, as county canvassers, were at work on the returns of the Eleventh Assembly District.

Col. McClellan was watching the count of his own votes for Congressman. In the Thirty-second Election District of the Eleventh Assembly District he found sixty-six votes had been returned for "Damsbrough," and fifty for McClellan. There were votes returned for "Tamlen" instead of Tamsen, and what was apparently meant for the return of George Walton Green's vote was returned as "B. Clark."

"Damsbrough" evidently stood for Chesebrough, Mr. McClellan's Republican opponent. The County Clerk's returns gave Mr. Chesebrough ninety-six votes.

Instead of claiming the technical point in his favor, Col. McClellan moved that the County Clerk's returns be substituted for the defective returns.

This was adopted, and it gave Mr. Chesebrough thirty votes more and Col. McClellan thirty votes less.

Ex-Assemblyman William N. Hoag, who managed Mr. Chesebrough's campaign and who was watching the count in his interest, walked up to Col. McClellan soon after this incident, shook hands with him, and said: "Colonel, I congratulate you on your election. I think we could have defeated almost any other man."

The evening session of the Board of Canvassers was not without interest, as several protests were filed. The contest in the Thirteenth Assembly District between Cushman and Goodwin for Alderman resulted in favor of the latter. The official count gave the latter a plurality of twenty votes. There were 4,043 votes counted for Goodwin and 4,023 votes for Cushman. This announcement practically ended the contest, but as a matter of form the Committee on Protest will pass upon it when it meets.

The Fourteenth Assembly District was taken up at 9 o'clock. Lawyer Hugh Coleman, acting as counsel for John C. O'Neil, who ran as the Republican candidate for Alderman, filed a protest against Jacob C. Wund. Lawyer Coleman spelled Alderman Wund's name, "Wind."

Lawyer Coleman also filed a protest on behalf of James L. Stewart, who ran for the Assembly in the Fourteenth Assembly District on the Republican ticket against John P. Corrigan, on the grounds that the votes were fraudulently cast.

Mr. Coleman would not tell what evidences of alleged fraud he had discovered. Mr. Corrigan ridiculed the idea of a successful contest, and said the police returns gave him 168 majority.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Leonard D. White.

Leonard D. White of the banking firm of White & Morris, at 54 Broadway, died of apoplexy yesterday at his residence, 39 East Seventy-fourth Street. He organized the firm forty years ago, having previously served in his father's banking house. In former years he belonged to the Stock Exchange, but he transferred his certificate to his son, who represented the firm there.

Mr. White was Secretary and Director of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and a Director of the Franklin Bank Note Company. He was a member of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. He married Mary G. Van Deusen, daughter of Samuel D. Van Deusen, thirty years ago. She and their six children survive him. Mr. White was sixty-one years old.

Bishop Neraz.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 16.—John Claudius Neraz, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of San Antonio, Texas, died at his home here yesterday after a long illness. He was born in France in 1828.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—John W. Close, formerly of the firm of Archer & Close, lard refiners, died Thursday at Cranford, N. J. He retired from business several years ago. Cranford had been his home since he was a young man, and he had long been prominently identified with its substantial interests. He was a member of the Produce Exchange, and was seventy-seven years old.

—Francis A. Teall died yesterday at his home in Liberty Street, Bloomfield, N. J., after a long and painful illness. He was one of the principal editors of Appleton's New American Cyclopedia, and also did work for the Century Dictionary. He was seventy-three years old. Four children survive him.

—J. M. Buckley, who started as section hand on the Northern Pacific Railroad and rose to the position of Assistant General Manager of the road, died in Hot Springs, Ark., Thursday night. He left an estate valued at a quarter of a million dollars.

—Mrs. Fannie Shanley, wife of George Shanley, Warden of Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, died at her home, 301 Water Street, yesterday. She had been ill five days with pneumonia. She was thirty-six years old.

—Hamilton Stuart of the editorial staff of The Galveston News died yesterday. He was eighty-one years old. He was prominent in early Texas politics, having been associated therein with Sam Houston.

The Rev. Joseph Stockbridge, for many years Chaplain of the United States Navy, died in Philadelphia yesterday. He entered the navy in 1841, and was retired in 1873.

NO JUDGE FOR THE MORRISANIA COURT

Koch, It Was Thought, Would Be There, but He Did Not Appear.

For the second time in two months there was no Police Justice in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning. The prisoners brought there were held three hours, and then taken to the Harlem Court, where Justice Taintor disposed of the cases.

In accordance with the schedule, Justice Koch was due at the Morrisania Court. By 7:30 o'clock the acting clerk began making out the papers, looking forward to the arrival of a Justice.

By the time the proper papers affecting prisoners had been prepared, thirty persons were clamoring after summonses and warrants. At 10:15 word was received from the Harlem Court that the business could be cleared there.

It was said by the court officers that Police Justice Koch will not sit at all this month. It remains to be seen who will take his place.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BOWERY BOYS AT DINNER

Guests of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew at the Union League.

FUN WAS THE ORDER OF THE NIGHT

Second Assembly District Republican Captains Feel at Home in Fifth Avenue—A Hit at the Host.

The Union League Club cracked a bottle to the health of the Bowery last night. The Bowery responded with that alacrity which tradition accords that part of the city when bottles are being cracked.

The occasion was a dinner given by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew to the forty-eight Republican election district Captains of the Second Assembly District as a recognition of their work in reducing the Democratic plurality in the district by nearly 8,000 votes at the recent election.

Seventy-two members of the Union League Club, in that proper evening elegance which is always worn by members of the club, sat beside the Captains fresh from the Bowery and the adjoining districts, and all hands ate a dinner of nine courses, washed it down with fine wines, and then listened to speeches which were characteristic of the sections of the city from which the orators came.

The honors of the evening, so far as the oratorical part of the entertainment was concerned, were divided between Dr. Depew and "Tom" Ronan, who was introduced as a "typical Bowery boy."

If any body had supposed that the Union League Club could get any more fun out of the Second District Captains than the Second District Captains could get out of the Union League Club, that impression would have been dispelled in a minute last night. The Second District men did not wear quite as fine clothes as the Union League men, but they were just as much at home as the members of the club. They were as complacent amid the glitter and the flags and flowers and music which gave an atmosphere of luxury to the assembly room of the clubhouse as they would have been on Grand Street.

And when the orchestra played that far-famed melody, "The Bowery," there was a whooping old chorus that came near "rattling" the clubmen.

In addition to the Captains there were present Simon Gavin and Joseph Levenson, members of the Republican County Committee; John Daniels, President of the Second District Republican Club; John Murray Mitchell, and "Johnny" Simpson, recently candidates for Congress in the Eighth and Ninth Districts; Augustus Sparboro, and William H. Kilboy, candidates for Assembly and Aldermen.

Among the prominent members of the club were Cornelius N. Bliss, William Brookfield, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Alfred R. Whitney, Nathaniel Niles, John P. Townsend, Thomas L. James, John R. Van Wormer, Seth M. Milliken, Robert M. Gallaway, Isaac Townsend Smith, Henry Clews, Arthur W. Soper, and Frederic Taylor.

The Second District men entered the banquet room first, and were greeted by Dr. Depew. Then the members of the club filed in, and the guests of the evening cheered. Dr. Depew sat at the head of the table, flanked on the left by Joseph Levinson and on the right by William H. Kilboy.

The Second District Captains had arisen to the dignity of the occasion, and when all had been seated, they produced some white satin badges, on which were in gilt letters the words, "Our Chauncey." "He's a Peach."

The guests were ready for dinner, and they went at it with that same enthusaism which helped reduce the Democratic plurality by about 8,000.

After three courses John R. Van Wormer was telling some of his neighbors all about the Union League Club.

"We have forty-eight lodging rooms, for members who choose to live here," he said.

"Gee, what a place to register from," said one of the Second District men across the table, taking in at a sweep of his eyes the elegance and extent of the frescoed ceiling.

The club members had begun to talk in humdrum tones a little later when the orchestra began playing an air that none of them knew. Every man from the Bowery knew it, and when the chorus was reached they burst into a chorus that woke up everybody.

It was "Steve" Brodie's song, "My Love's a Bowery Girl," and every one of them knew it.

Dr. Depew's face was radiant.

When Dr. Depew arose to begin the speaking there were cheers.

"Three cheers for Chauncey!" shouted some one, and then there was a yell. Dr. Depew said the fact that the Bowery and the Union League were coming together was one of the healthful signs of the times. The significance would have been lost if the dinner had been anywhere else but in the Union League Club.

"The significant thing is that we all belong to the party of the people," he said.

"Hi! Hi! Hi!" yelled a dozen of the guests.

Continuing, Dr. Depew said: "If the Angel Gabriel had appeared in the sky with flaming wings and a trumpet, and had proclaimed six months ago that in six months or six years or sixty years New-York would be redeemed, the universal verdict would have been that for once—"

"Hi! Hi! Wow!" shouted the crowd.

"For once in his life the Angel Gabriel was a little off."

"Hi! Hi!" shouted the visitor.

"The Second is the Camden district," said Dr. Depew.

"Wow Wow!" went up in a yell.

Then Dr. Depew told a story and localized it by locating it "up in Peekskill," and the crowd applauded.

Then Mr. Kilboy spoke briefly, predicting that the good work begun this year would be continued until the next Presidential election there would not be a Democrat in the Second District. This was greeted with yells.

Dr. Depew said he had letters of regret from Thomas C. Platt and ex-Secretary Tracey; also a telegram from Warner Miller in which he said: "We all got inside the breastworks this time, and we propose to stay there."

"Hi!" "You bet!" came from the visitors.

Gen. Collis then made a speech, and after him "Joe" Levinson, who said:

"We found the day before election that the funds we were expecting did not come. If Gavin and I had had a little more money we could undoubtedly have carried the district for Morton."

"Say," said one of Mr. Levinson's assistants, "he's too fresh on this occasion."

The health of William Brookfield was drunk with a cheer, and John P. Townsend and Augustus Sparboro spoke.

"And now," said Dr. Depew, "I want to introduce one of the real, genuine Bowery boys, Mr. Ronan."

It is said there has never been such a cheer in the Union League Club as greeted this announcement. Eight men, at least, stood up and yelled. They waved their napkins, and Simon Gavin's face got so red that some mistook him for an old-time club man.

"You needn't expect no Henry Clay or Daniel Webster or Tom Grady or Bourke Cockran," said Mr. Ronan. "I'm a graduate of a sawmill. [Cheers.] In the Second District the Tammany heelers robbed James G. Blaine of the Presidency. [More yells.] One of your Union Leaguers came down into our district this campaign. I never mentioned his name in the Bowery, but now he's inhis own barnyard and I'll mention his name. It's Teall."

There were cheers, and then Mr. Gavin proceeded to establish beyond peradventure his claims as a rival of Dr. Depew.

"That reminds me," said he, leaning forward and gesturing with his right hand, "of a story. It was about a woman who lived up in Peekskill.' Then the Union Leaguers joined the applause, and Dr. Depew, appreciating the hit at himself, swung his napkin over his head and cheered and roared.

"We want to remove all the police, from Byrnes down," said Mr. Ronan. "Some of those who have stripes around their arms ought to have them around their yhole bodies.

"Good, honest contractors have been 'done' out of jobs. We want a change.

"A five-cent fare from Coney Island to Yonkers would be a benefit to the workingman. [Cheers.] Tamany men, who couldn't earn $9 a week at any honest work, have become millionaires."

These were some of Ronan's sentences.

"Johnny" Simpson followed, in a short speech, in which he said: "I speak as one who has been 'done' at the hands of his friends."

FISH AND MALBY SEE T. C. PLATT

Forty-seven Votes for the Speakership, Outside of New-York and Kings, Are Now Claimed by Mr. Fish---Mr. Platt Silent.

Thomas C. Platt returned last night from a business trip through New-England and New-York State. He had little to say about the Speakership contest. Before he had been in the Fifth Avenue Hotel ten minutes he was interviewed by the two leaders in the Speakership fight, Hamilton Fish of Garrisons and Speaker George R. Malby of Ogdensburg.

Mr. Fish claimed 47 votes outside of New-York and Kings. Fifty-three votes will nominate.

Col. George Bliss is regarded as the obstacle in the way of an announcement from the New-York members. Messrs. Paney of the Eleventh and Judson Lawson of the Twenty-third have talked with Mr. Fish, but have little to say.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Chairman of the Chickamauga Commission from this State, invited Mr. Fish to accompany him and his fellow-Commissioners, Col. Lewis R. Stegman of Brooklyn and Private Clinton Beckwith of Herkimer, to the battlefields around Chattanooga next week, but Col. Fish was forced to decline, because of the danger that a six days' absence from town might imperil the safety of his lines.

That astute and experienced politician, Dwight Lawrence, who returned from Albany last evening, believed that all indications pointed to Mr. Fish.

Col. Archie E. Baxter of Elmira, who has a clear field in his race for Clerk of the Assembly, returned home last evening, confident of success. It is probable that Haines D. Cunningham, Deputy Clerk, and Howard M. Johnson, the present efficient Journal Clerk, will be retained in their positions through the next House.

VIEWS OF A SOUND-MONEY MAN

PLAIN TALK BY CONGRESSMAN PATTERSON OF TENNESSEE.

He Points Out the Mistakes of the Democratic Party and Marks a Course for the Future.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—When a man makes a campaign on a sound-money platform in a district supposed to be in favor of free silver and wins, he naturally becomes a conspicuous figure. This distinction is enjoyed by Josiah Patterson of Memphis, who has been returned to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Tenth Tennessee District. Although the free-silver sentiment is very strong in Mr. Patterson's district, he made his campaign entirely on the Cleveland platform, and apologized to his constituents for voting for the seigniorage bill in the last session. Mr. Patterson has a constant record in opposition to the free coinage of silver. He was an earnest supporter of the successful movement to repeal the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman law. Unlike many other Democrats he did not evade the issue while seeking a renomination, and after being nominated he went up and down his district denouncing the vagaries that had discredited the Democratic Party, and striking sledge-hammer blows in favor of a sound currency. Mr. Patterson is naturally proud of his success, and is now receiving many congratulations from sound-money men who appreciate the efforts he has made to stem the tide in Tennessee of the free-silver folly. In discussing the political situation today Judge Patterson, said:

"The defeat of the Democratic Party is unquestionably attributable to hard times, and the hard times are attributable in some sense to overtrading, but more especially to the Sherman law, the McKinley bill, and the extravagance and sectionalism of the Republican Party. It was perfectly apparent when Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, March 4, 1893, that a political storm was nearing, and that the country was approaching a great financial panic. Our manufacturers, hemmed in by high protection, had produced more than the American market could consume, and were in anything but a healthy condition.

"The continual and indefinite purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver had created a serious apprehension throughout the commercial world that this country could not maintain gold payments. The Treasury was practically bankrupt. Under these conditions financial disasters and business distress throughout the country were inevitable. While the Democratic Party was not responsible for these conditions, it was its duty at the earliest possible moment to repeal the Sherman law, protect the Treasury reserve, restore confidence, and give to the country a fair revenue tariff bill.

"The differences among the Democrats in respect to these measures and the long delay which ensued, in my judgment, contributed largely to the defeat of the party. I am constrained to believe that if the Democrats in Congress had, to a man, rallied around the Administration, and promptly repealed the Sherman law, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell 3 per cent. bonds when necessary to maintain the public credit, thereby giving absolute assurance to the world that we intended to maintain gold payments, and promptly passed the Tariff bill, the result would have been wholly different.

"The Democratic Party has been held responsible for delay and unseemly wrangling about the repeal of the obnoxious Republican measures. However, the fact remains that the Fifty-third Congress did repeal the Sherman law; that it did restore confidence, and that it did pass a fair revenue measure. That prosperity will follow this legislation I have no doubt, and I hope and believe that in 1896 the party will be the beneficiary. This will certainly be the case if it will stand for honest money, fair taxation, and honest government."

Mr. Patterson believes that Congress in the coming short session should create a new banking system, which would give the country at all times a safe currency sufficient to meet the requirements of business. In his opinion, a system similar to the one suggested by the Baltimore conference would meet the public need.

Must Tea Drinkers Pay for the War?

Tea dealers have begun to feel the way toward higher prices by making public calculations of a short crop on account of the Chinese-Japanese war. The tea-growing sections have not been invaded, but it is supposed that China will reimburse itself for war expenses or for a possible indemnity to Japan by taxing the planters and also by advancing the export duties on tea. This expense will fall ultimately, it is said, on tea drinkers everywhere.

There is also said to be a shortage in the Formosa crop. Tea retailing at from 80 cents to $1 per pound is said to be likely to sell at $1.60 per pound.

Woman Suffrage Vote in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 16.—Chairman Briedenthal of the People's Party State Central Committee has compiled reports from all the counties of the State, with the exception of five of the smaller ones in the extreme Western part, on the vote on woman suffrage. His figures show a majority against the amendment of 31,175, and complete returns will probably not alter these figures to exceed 200. The largest majority for the amendment was 500, given by Sumner County, and the largest against was 2,502, given by Sedgwick.

THE SUNDAY TIMES,

A Newspaper of Many Pages, Of Merits More Numerous.

To-morrow's edition will possess all the excellences of its predecessors, and to them add special features of unusual interest. Most important feature, of course, will be the news—all of it—presented intelligently for intelligent readers. Local news, State news, the news of six continents, the news of all the world. In a newspaper everything else is secondary to news, but secondary does not mean inferior, and space will be left for a wealth of other matter, all worth reading, all timely, and all well written. Here are four specimen headings:

Talk with a Comedian.

An actor of the "palmy days," yet is of the present. William J. Le Moyne on his art. His memories of the good old time of shirt and shape and nightly changes of bill. The stock company system.

Nutmeg State Shakers.

Establishment of the Enfield community about 1781. What they believed and practiced. In temporal things they are in accord with the most advanced thought of the day. Spiritual faith.

Voodooism in the South.

Amulets, magic potions, witch hazel, snakes, and toads. Some of the black arts of the darkies. Curdling incantations and barbaric rites. Dead men's bones for luck. Scenes at voodoo revels. The obi man.

From a Private's Diary.

Medical service was not at all efficient during the war. There were too many country doctors. They knew little of surgery. Lack of exercise made many a soldier sick. Hospital accommodations poor.

THE REGULAR DEPARTMENTS.

Book Reviews.

Most important, perhaps, of the works to receive critical attention to-morrow is Samuel R. Pickard's "Life and Letters of John G. Whittier," a book of high interest and which throws new light upon the Quaker poet. Mr. Holm's new History of Greece will have appreciative comment, and among the other publications noticed are new editions of Walpole's Memoirs and of Mr. Pennell's "Pen Drawing," novels by Rider Haggard and the Hon. Emily Lawless, and the third number of that very peculiar periodical "The Yellow Book."

The Dramatic and Musical Critics

Will review last week's events and tell about those to come. The Woman's Page will treat of many topics in its characteristically admirable manner. The Railroad Department will, as usual, be far beyond comparison with the work done in that field by other papers. Real Estate, Finance and Commerce, Wall Street, and General Trade—these will occupy much space, because their importance demands it. To catalogue everything would make an endless list, ranging from poetry and fiction to grave currency discussions and the fate of the warring nations. To get all this and more, one must read

The Sunday Times.

PETER J. DONOHUE DEAD.

The Well-Known Sporting Writer Succumbs to Consumption.

Peter J. Donohue, the well-known writer on sporting matters, died yesterday morning at Lakewood, N. J., of pulmonary consumption. He had been at Lakewood for about a month. The body was taken to the home of his parents in East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street yesterday afternoon.

P. J. Donohue was born in Harlem thirty-seven years ago. He was educated in the public schools, and as a boy led in the sports in his district. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Harlem Athletic Club, and became a pedestrian of some note. As a member of the club he won the Holt Cup, indicative of the five-mile championship of New-England. He wore the Harlem Athletic Club colors for several years, and won many walking competitions. His last appearance was at the games of the Harlem Athletic Club, held on the old Polo Grounds in 1881, when he won the one-mile championship walk handicap from Dan Lehene. He was one of the leading spirits in the formation of the Westchester Hare and Hounds, and at their annual races was the life of the party. Mr. Donohue acted as judge at the first championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union, held in Detroit in 1888. Among amateur athletes he for years was looked upon as an authority. He was very well versed on all the records, had a memory that was perfectly startling, and remembered dates and times with ease.

His fame as an authority upon boxing and pugilism in general began when the craze first struck the metropolis. He identified himself with the Pastime Athletic Club. He took great pride in the development of his comrades as wrestlers and boxers. His journalistic career began with his writings for The Spirit of the Times. It was not long after that, in 1880 or thereabouts, when he went to The World, where he remained ten years. With James Kennedy, he was one of the founders of The Sporting Times, which dealt exclusively with baseball, pugilism, and current sports.

Mr. Donohue left The World when The Recorder passed into the hands of George W. Turner, and became The Recorder's sporting editor.

LOVING CUP FOR WILLIAM BOYD JACOBS

Honored as a Founder of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

The dinner in connection with the forty-eighth convention and semi-centennial of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity was held last evening at Sherry's, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

There were 212 persons present, including many alumni of New-York and other cities. Charlton T. Lewis was toastmaster. William Boyd Jacobs, the only founder of the fraternity living, occupied the place of honor, and responded to the toast "The Founders." He was received with great applause.

Among the other speakers were Henry N. Hyde, Isaac Newton Mills, Charles F. Mathewson, Frank D. Pavey, Andrew W. Gleason, and Daniel H. Clare.

At the close of the speeches a loving cup, a gift from the active chapters, was presented to Mr. Jacobs. The honored guest then presented the fraternity pin which he had worn for fifty years to the New-York club, as the central home of the fraternity.

Among the members of the fraternity present were John De Witt Warner, who was elected President of the New-York club yesterday; J. J. McCook, Calvin S. Brice, Stuart Brice, Judge Samuel F. Hunt, Cincinnati; Richard C. Shannon, Dr. F. D. Mitchell, Chicago; Howard Gould and Dr. R. B. Houghton, St. Louis. C. Murray Rice was Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

A large number of the delegates have accepted an invitation from the Yale Chapter to visit Yale College, and they will leave for New-Haven to-day.

Sooner or later a neglected Cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh, all symptomatic of some serious Lung affection, which may be avoided or palliated by using in time Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advertisement.

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We'll charge you no more than you've been paying for the ordinary ready-made, and we'll show you many high-class garments that have been heretofore unobtainable ready-made.

See our $4 and $5 Shoes! You're paying at least a dollar more for no better shoes.

"Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly" for November is out. Mailed free.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—"Buddhism in China and Japan" is the subject of the Rev. Thomas P. Hughes's fourth lecture in his course on the Religions of China and Japan, to be delivered in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening.

—Mr. John G. Woolley, the well-known orator from the West, will deliver his great "Christian Endeavor" lecture this evening in Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

—There will be an entertainment at the Montefiore Home Thanksgiving Day. Addresses will be made by Mayor Gilroy, Charles S. Fairchild, and others, and music will be furnished by a chorus of sixty-eight voices and the Metropolitan Orchestra.

—The Tenement-House Chapter of the King's Daughters and Sons, 77 Madison Street, makes an appeal for money to carry on its Winter's work. Those it ministers to are not reached by church or other charitable organizations.

—Capt. W. B. Smith of the Twenty-second Regiment and the Consolidated Exchange gave a dinner last night at the St. James Hotel to celebrate his thirty-eighth birthday. His guests presented a diamond ring to him.

—The reconstructed Broadway Central Hotel is so situated with respect to the elevated roads and the cable lines and other street railways so as to be one of the most convenient hotels in the city.

—The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, D. D., will address the American Temperance Union at Chickering Hall to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on "What It Costs to be a Reformer."

—Charles Sprague Smith will deliver a lecture on "Spain—The Land and the People," at Cooper Union this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Brooklyn.

—The programmes of the meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association to-night are as follows: Central Association, Fred S. Goodman will speak and the Hatton Male Quartet will sing; Bedford Branch, Harold F. Sayles will lecture on "Through Foreign Lands," illustrated with stereopticon views; Eastern District, the Rev. S. K. Spahr and D. H. Moore will speak and James Donnan will render cornet solos; Prospect Park Branch, the Rev. A. E. Dickson will speak; Twenty-sixth Ward Branch, the Rev. George H. Harne will speak.

—The Schoolhouse Committee of the Board of Education yesterday awarded a contract to P. J. Carlin & Co. for building public schools at Cornelia Street and Hamburg Avenue, and at Eighth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, the former at $75,250 and the latter at $74,741. Heretofore several contractors worked on the same building, but henceforth one contractor will be held responsible for all the work, and it is believed that much time will be saved by the change.

—The Third Gatling Battery, Capt. Henry S. Rasquin commanding, will take possession of the old home of the Twenty-third Regiment in Clermont Avenue to-day. Eighty men will parade dismounted, in heavy marching uniform. The Signal Corps of the Second Brigade will act as escort. Mayor Schieren will review the battery at his home on Clinton Avenue.

—In the Circuit Court, before Justice Bartlett, yesterday, a jury found that Thomas Brett was of unsound mind. The petitioner was his wife, Catherine B. Brett of 682 Myrtle Avenue. Mr. Brett was in an asylum from February, 1892, to March last. Dr. Howard James of the Kings Park Asylum said that Brett was violent and dangerous.

—The taxes of 1894 to be used for defraying the expenses of the Government for 1895 will be due Dec. 1, and during that month the city will allow a rebate for all money paid by taxpayers. After December interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per year will be added.

—Commissioner Emery of the Health Department is making an effort to have the ponds in the lots in the Twenty-ninth Ward drained, as they are a menace to health because of the stagnation of the water.

—Postmaster Sullivan yesterday received a visit from Postmaster Patterson of Toronto, Canada. Mr. Patterson took a great interest in the way the city mails were transported by the trolley cars.

—Benjamin Sherwood and James Fagan were each fined $25 by Judge Quigley yesterday for driving a horse that was exhausted, and beating it because it failed to drag a heavy load of asphalt.

—Miss Lucy Martin and John F. Legler were married in the City Hall yesterday by Alderman Walsh. Signor Die Bosco, riding master for the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, was the best man.

—A fire in the Brunswick cottage, Bath Avenue and Bay Thirteenth Street, Bath Beach, on Thursday night, caused a damage of $1,200. The cause of the fire is unknown.

—There will be a public meeting in the City Hall Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock P. M., when the subject of sites for several parks will be discussed.

—The First Reformed Church, Monroe Street, near Sumner Avenue, has extended a call to the Rev. S. R. Wallace of Syracuse.

Long Island.

—Philip Hubbard, a Mineola hackman,

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Business in Stocks Less Active But Prices Firm.

THE GRANGERS RESIST BEAR ATTACKS

Lighter Trading in Sugar—The Coal Stocks Prominent on Disturbances in the Trade—Gold Coming This Way.

The stock market was less active yesterday, due largely to smaller trading in Sugar. The bears were active in Jersey Central and the Grangers, but they were not successful in making materially lower prices. The Grangers showed considerable power of resistance, the short interest in them being unwieldy. Trading throughout the day was almost wholly professional, and at the close prices were not greatly changed.

The coal stocks were prominent, on the threatening attitude of the individual operators. The controversy seems likely to open up the whole question of percentages of output, and once that is done, there will probably be a lively shaking up of all the anthracite companies. Jersey Central lost ¾ on the day's business, and Lackawanna 1⅛ points, although the trading in the latter stock was only a few hundred shares. Delaware and Hudson closed ⅝ higher than on Thursday.

Reading was sold in larger volume than usual, the transactions amounting to 30,800 half shares. Aside from the coal situation, the pamphlet recently issued by Mr. Isaac L. Rice, a summary of which was printed in The Times on Tuesday last, has been distributed among the security holders, and the natural effect of the disclosures therein made are being reflected in the steady selling of the securities. Furthermore, the secretive policy of the Olcott-Earle committee has created distrust. The suspicion is also abroad that, having secured the deposit of a sufficient number of the general mortgage bonds to institute foreclosure proceedings at its will, the object of the committee has been attained, and that there will be no real effort made by it to rehabilitate the property in the interest of all the security holders. On the other hand, steps have been taken to test the validity of the recent action of the Philadelphia court and of the receivers, as well as to determine the standing of the securities deposited with the committee, and it may be added that an effort will be made to have the questions raised passed upon by the highest courts of the land.

There was very free selling of Manhattan, mostly of long stock, the holders parting with it in view of the heavy inroads made on its traffic by the surface roads. The general list was unusually quiet, and was fairly firm. The shipment of £200,000 gold from London to this city was confirmed, but as it was regarded as a special transaction, it had no influence on the market. The coming of $100,000 gold from Toronto, Canada, was also announced, and was supposed to be a part of the same transaction.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was without change. Rates were 1 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was not increased. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ per cent., short and three months' bills at ¼ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $95,113,861, and balances $6,160,710. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $607,404.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty-day bills and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86¾@$4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅛ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅞ for long and 5.15¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95 15-16 and 95⅞, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10 discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 7 1-16c; telegraphic, 12½c. Boston—3c premium. Chicago—60c premium. St. Louis—Par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted yesterday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50¾c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 28 15-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,237,722, and the exports for the same period $86,704,610. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,366,880.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Laclede Gas pf.... 1½

DECLINED.

Col. Fuel and Iron.... 1¼
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.... 1¼
Denver and Rio Grande pf.... ⅜
General Electric.... ¾
Manhattan.... 1⅛
M. and St. L. r. r., all paid.... 1¼
New-Jersey Central.... ¾
Pullman Car.... ½
Richmond and West Point, 5th in. pd.... ⅜
Richmond and West Point pf, t. r.... 1
Tennessee Coal and Iron.... ¾
Wheeling and Lake Erie.... ⅞

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Atlantic, California and Pacific 1st.... 7
Austin and N. W. 1st.... 1
Ind., Ill. and Iowa 1st.... 1
St. Louis and San Francisco con. 4s.... 1⅞

DECLINED.

Missouri Pacific con.... 1
Morris and Essex 1st.... 2
National Starch 1st.... 3
San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s.... 1
Savannnah and Western 1st.... 1
Tennessee Coal and Iron 1st, Birm.... 2

Government bonds were quiet. The 5s coupon declined ¼. The only sale on call was $1,000 4s, registered, at 114¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1801, r	96	..
4s, r	114	114½
4s, c	114	114⅝
5s, r	117¼	118¼
5s, c	117½	118¼
Currency 6s, 1895	101	..
Currency 6s, 1896	104	..
Currency 6s, 1897	107	..
Currency 6s, 1898	110	..
Currency 6s, 1899	113	..
Cher. 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cher. 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cher. 4s, 1898	105⅞	..
Cher. 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities, $3,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 80⅝, and $20,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 at 59¼@59⅝.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities made a further fractional decline in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ¾, to 94; Louisville & Nashville, ⅜, to 56⅜; Union Pacific, ⅜, to 13⅛; Lake Shore, ½, to 140; Erie, ¼, to 14½; Reading, ⅛, to 8⅜; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 15; St. Paul, ⅛, to 64⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 18⅜; Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16⅞; and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 14⅜. Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 63⅜. Atchison sold at 5⅜. British consols were strong at 102⅝ for both money and the account.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Barney & Smith Car Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable Dec. 1. The transfer books will be closed Nov. 20 and reopened Dec. 3.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	28½	28¾	28½	28½	28½	28¾	850
American Cotton Oil pf	73	73	73	73	73	74	50
American Express	113	113½	113	113½	113	115	7
*American Sugar Refining	87½	88⅝	86⅞	87⅛	87⅜	87⅝	43,845
*American Sugar Refining pf	92¼	93	92½	93	92½	93½	449
*American Tobacco	100	100	96¾	98⅞	98½	98⅞	4,551
American Tobacco pf	108	108	108	108	108⅝	109	50
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5⅝	2
Baltimore & Ohio	61½	63½	60½	63½	68	69½	10
*Bay State Gas	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	24½	25½	200
Canada Southern	51½	52	51½	51½	51¾	52	300
Canadian Pacific	61⅝	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	61¾	62½	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	19	19	19	19	18¾	19	200
Chicago Gas	75⅝	75⅝	75	75¼	75¼	75⅝	8,675
Chicago & Northwestern	102	102⅝	102	102	102	102½	1,628
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145	145	145	145	145	..	100
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	74½	75⅛	74½	74⅝	74⅝	74⅞	3,600
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39½	39½	39¼	39½	38½	39½	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	62⅝	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	10,265
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	121	121	121	121	120⅝	121½	281
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	63½	63⅞	63⅜	63½	63⅝	63⅝	1,633
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½	26	100
Consolidated Gas Company	120½	121¼	120½	121¼	121	121½	210
Delaware & Hudson	124	125	123½	123⅝	123⅝	123⅞	2,236
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159½	159½	158½	158½	155	159	402
Denver & Rio Grande	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	35½	36	200
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9¼	9¾	9½	9¾	9⅝	9¾	900
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	140
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	52½	52½	52½	52½	52¼	52½	100
General Electric	35½	35½	34⅞	35⅛	35⅛	35⅜	2,862
Illinois Central	92	92	92	92	91	92	202
Iowa Central pf	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25	26½	100
Laclede Gas	21⅛	21½	21⅛	21½	21¼	21⅝	1,250
Laclede Gas pf	80	81	80	81	79	81	547
Lake Erie & Western	17	17	17	17	17	17	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	73	73	73	73	72	73	204
Lake Shore	136¼	136¼	136¼	136½	136½	137	201
Long Island	86	86	86	86	85	87½	100
*Long Island Traction	13	13	13	13	12¼	13	12
Louisville & Nashville	55¼	55⅝	54¾	54¾	54¾	54⅞	2,200
Manhattan Consolidated	104⅞	105⅛	103⅛	103⅜	103⅜	103⅝	10,880
*Metropolitan Traction	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	..	..	20
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	29	29	29	29	29	30¼	200
Missouri Pacific	28⅝	28¾	28⅜	28¾	28½	29	202
Morris & Essex	162	162	162	162	..	..	25
*National Lead Company	41⅞	42½	41⅞	42½	42½	42½	850
*National Lead Company pf	89	89	89	89	89	89¼	112
National Linseed Oil	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20½	21½	100
New Central Coal	9	9	9	9	7	9	50
New-Jersey Central	92¾	93¾	91½	92½	92¾	92½	12,721
New-York Central	99¾	100¼	99¾	99¾	99⅝	100	140
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	32	32½	31¾	31¾	31½	32	1,075
New-York, Lack. & Western	116¼	116½	116¼	116½	..	..	20
New-York, L. E. & West	14	14	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅞	760
Norfolk & Western	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7	220
Northern Pacific	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	4½	4¾	100
Northern Pacific pf	18	18¼	17⅞	18½	17⅞	18	11
Ohio Southern	17	17½	17	17½	16½	18	300
Ontario & Western	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16¼	100
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	20¾	21¾	20¼	21¾	21	23	260
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	8	8	8	8	8	8¼	20
Pacific Mail	23	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	22¾	23⅛	1,010
Philadelphia & Reading	17	17⅜	16½	16⅞	16⅞	17	30,800
Pullman Palace Car Co	150½	150½	150½	150½	158	160	159
Rich. & W. P., 5th In. pd	17⅛	17⅛	16¾	16¾	16¾	17	1,200
Rich. & W. P. pf. t. r	21½	21½	21½	21½	21	21½	100
Rio Grande Western	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16	20	100
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116¼	117	100
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	109½	109½	109½	109½	107½	110	93
Southern Pacific	19⅝	19½	19⅜	19½	19	20	240
Southern Railway	12¼	12⅜	12	12⅛	12	12½	2,184
Southern Railway pf	38⅝	38⅝	37½	38	38	38½	2,998
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½	15¼	15¾	200
Texas Pacific	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	10	10	1,700
Union Pacific	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	400
United States Cordage	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10½	10⅜	10½	1,131
United States Cordage pf	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18	19	201
United States Rubber	42	42	41½	41½	41½	41½	1,700
United States Rubber pf	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¾	95	95½	17
*United States Leather pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	50	50¾	150
Wabash pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	100
Wells-Fargo Express	111	111	109	109	105	113	30
Western Union Telegraph	88¼	88⅞	88¼	88⅝	88⅜	88½	2,692
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12	12	11½	11½	11¼	11½	1,160

Total sales.... 165,965
*Unlisted.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	68¾	68¾	67¾	67¾	$12,000
C., B. & Q. cn.	123⅝	123⅝	123⅜	123⅝	3,000
Can. So. 1st	111¼	111¾	111½	111½	2,000
Iowa C. 1st	90	90	90	90	2,000
M., K. & T. 1st	83	83	83	83	5,000
N. Y., Ont. & W. 5s	111	111	111	111	1,000
Total sales					$50,000

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option	53⅞	56	53⅝	55⅝	481,000
May option	60⅞	60⅞	60⅝	60⅝	66,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	45	50
American Grocery 1st pf	30	45
American Surety Company	210	..
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	30	35
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	185	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	220
Barney Dumping Boat Comp'y	5	10
Barney & Smith pf. stock	92½	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	19	24
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent., N. Y. Central	93½	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	114	117
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	182	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	111
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	106	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	165	10
Brooklyn Elevated	8	10
Brooklyn Elevated (Seaside ext. 5s)	64	67
Brooklyn Gas Company	110	..
Brooklyn Traction	15¼	15⅝
Brooklyn Traction pf	70	72½
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101	..
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65½	66½
Celluloid Company stock	68	71
Central & South Am. Telegraph	105	..
Cent. & So. Am. Tel. scrip	102½	..
Central Cross-Town	168	..
Central Park, North & East River	162	..
Central N. J. Land & Imp	50	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	62	66
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	3
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	50	54
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	80	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) 1st	102	..
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	68	73
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	93	96½
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	..
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Pittsburg	141½	..
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	60	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	109	111
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	170	172
Equitable Gas of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable Gas & Fuel Co. of Chicago 6s	93	97
Eighth Avenue	280	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	27	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	700	730
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	46	52
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	111½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	50	57
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	312	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Georgia Pacific R. R. 1st	111	112½
Georgia Pacific 2d	50	52
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	104	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	95¾	96¾
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	74	80
†Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	9	12
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	45	53
Hudson River Telephone Co	38½	..
Indianapolis Gas Co. stock	132	135
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	74	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	70	72
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74	76
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	104	..
Iron Steamboat	6	9
Iron Steamboat bonds	62	..
†Journeay & Burnham	..	47
†Journeay & Burnham pf	90	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	92	96
†Kings County Elevated	..	5
Knickerbocker Ice Co. stock	70	85
Knickerbocker Trust Company	170	180
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	80	82
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	82½	84½
Long Island Traction	12¼	13
Lorillard pf	117	119
Mutual Gas, New-York	148½	152½
Manhattan Trust Company	117	120
*Madison Square Garden stock	5	10
Madison Square Garden 1st	100	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	50	55
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	106½	..
Metropolitan Fiery 5s	105	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	285	..
Mex. National Construction pf	6	9
Michigan-Peninsular Car com	12	16
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	50	55
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	90	96
National Wall Paper Co. pf	87	91
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2½	5
†North Shore Traction	23	25
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	31	..
*New Orleans Traction pf	63½	65¼
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	11	11⅝
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	36	..
New-York Air Brake Co	..	15
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	84½	85½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock	20¾	21¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf. stock	37	40
New-York & Texas land scrip	80	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	103½	..
†N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	322	335
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	97	99
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	100	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	146	..
†N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	675	..
New-York Security & Trust	252	..
Ohio Land & Ry. Purchase M. 6s	78	..
Omaha & St. Louis common	..	1
Omaha & St. Louis pf	1	2
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	182	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	58	..
‡Providence & Pawtucket St. Railroad 5s	96½	99½
*Pennsylvania Coal	..	305
Postal Telegraph & Cable	50	56
Pratt & Whitney common	..	20
Pratt & Whitney pf	48	53
Real Estate Trust Company	103	..
*Second Avenue Railroad	150	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106½	..
Sixth Avenue Railway stock	202	210
Sloss Steel 2d	58	..
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	86	..
*South Carolina & Ga. R. R. 1st	96¾	97¼
Standard Oil Trust	171¾	172¾
Standard Gas	37	40
Standard Gas pf	83½	..
State Trust	198	205
Staten Island Railroad	57	..
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 1st 6s	110	112½
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	94	..
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	1¼	2½
Third Avenue Railroad	180	185
Third National Bank	104	107
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cad. 1st	70	..
Toledo, A. A. & Mt. Pleas. 1st	69	..
Toledo, A. A. & Lake Mich. 1st	58½	..
†Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City	2	4
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf	6	..
Trenton Potteries common	9½	15
Trenton Potteries pf	50	55
Terre Haute & Logansport	18	..
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	80	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	75	..
Trow Directory pf	25	..
Union Ferry stock	57½	60
†Union Ferry 1st 5s	101	103
Union Elevated 2d	..	30
Union R'way Co. (Huckleberry)	..	145
Union Typewriter 1st pf	75	80
Union Typewriter 2d pf	25	35
Union Trust	..	705
U. S. Leather	8¾	9⅜
U. S. Leather pf	59¾	59⅞
United States Mortgage stock	160	164
*United States Trust	835	..
Valley Railroad of Ohio 1st 7s	104½	..
Wagner Palace Car Co. stock	157	160
†Warren Railroad	150	..
Western Gas Company	43¾	45
‡Western Gas Company bonds	82	84
Worcester Traction pf	80	83
†Worcester Traction common	14½	15½
Winona & Southwestern 1st	29	31
‡Worthington Pump common	80½	81½
Worthington Pump pf	84½	84¼

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Nor. Pac. 1st	116	116	116	116	2,000
Rock I. 5s, c.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
S. & W. 1st	56	56	56	56	4,000
Tex. Pac. 1st	90	90	90	90	3,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	26½	26½	26½	26½	7,000
Wabash 1st	104½	104½	104⅝	104½	6,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Central National	122
Columbia	200
Fourteenth Street	170
Seaboard National	170
Southern National	167½
Third National	105
Western National	110

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Dun's Review will say to-day:

In nearly all branches of business gradual improvement appears, and the hopeful feeling observed last week. Then it was also noted that the main conditions of business and trade had not suddenly changed, and this becomes clearer, to the disappointment of some. Low farm products, low wages, and only partial employment of labor still retard distribution, and the limited demand hinders the recovery of industries. Progress toward recovery has not ceased, and many establishments have resumed or added to their producing force, some also advancing wages, but it will take time to lift business out of its depression, and the progress made, if less than the sanguine expected, is at least encouraging. The decision to offer $50,000,000 bonds for replenishment of the Treasury reserve was, by bankers, generally approved, but events are showing that restoration of confidence cannot by itself remove all embarrassment.

Resumption of work and increase of working time have been more conspicuous in the cotton industry than in others, but no increased demand for goods appears. Print cloths are unchanged, and the market is dull. Few shoe concerns have stopped or resumed, but shipments from Boston in two weeks have been 151,361 cases, against 112,681 last year and 130,548 in 1892. Orders for the cheapest goods have multiplied so that most producers of such goods are occupied until next year, but better goods are still neglected. For finished products of iron the demand is on the whole narrower, so that structural beams are lower; the barbed-wire combination has broken, the strife in nails continues at the lowest prices heretofore named, and both Grey Forge and Bessemer are a shade lower at Pittsburg. At the West there is a little more improvement. Manufacturers of Winter woolens have good orders for this time in the year, many still running mainly on such goods, but there is a general failure of supplemental orders for Spring goods. In kersey cloakings there is a prospect of a good season, and the retail trade in carpets has been encouraging. But sales of wool are again smaller than last year.

Failures in the first week in November were rather larger than of late, liabilities amounting to $2,844,445, of which $742,420 were of manufacturing and $2,083,977 of trading concerns. And in the five weeks ending Nov. 1 liabilities in failures were $15,127,290, of which $4,464,813 were of manufacturing and $8,571,974 of trading concerns. The failures of the past week have been 270 in the United States, against 323 last year, and 38 in Canada, against 36 last year.

Bradstreet's will say:

Perhaps the most conspicuous favorable feature of the general trade situation is found in numerous reports from merchants and manufacturers throughout the country of a disposition to regard the business outlook more encouragingly and with increased confidence in an early improvement in trade. Even in many portions of the South and Southwest advices from the interior are that the country merchant is doing an increased volume of business, based upon favorable weather and large crops. This is the more striking in view of continued reports of the unfavorable effect on trade South of the low price of cotton. From Georgia it is learned that fertilizer manufacturers have arranged to curtail their output next season, in some instances as much as 40 per cent. In Eastern centres manufacturers of glass, leather, lumber, cottons and woolens, tobacco, and agricultural implements, as well as jobbers in general dry goods, hardware, groceries, heavy clothing, and shoes, in numerous instances report an increased volume of business, indications of this tendency being corroborated by bank clearings at 75 cities, amounting to $1,019,000,000, a gain of 7.6 per cent. as compared with the week before, 1.3 per cent. heavier than in the like week last year, and 22 per cent. less than in the second week of November, 1892. It is the first week in which the volume of clearings has equaled or exceeded $1,000,000,000 since early in January last. The heavy gain in shipment of shoes from New-England manufacturing centres is continued this week, with a total of 116,000 cases, compared with 60,000 cases last year.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The stock market today was somewhat less active, but prices generally were well maintained. The public have lately been showing a disposition to take profits, and for the time being the bull movement seems to have been checked. Alley L opened at 17⅞, and under the influence of scattered buying moved up slightly, but toward the close again sold off. West Chicago at the opening showed a downward tendency, but after touching 132⅜ the stock became firmer, and subsequent sales were made at 133@133½. Sentiment on the stock is growing more bearish, as the time for the opening of the Metropolitan Elevated draws near, and the persistent rumors that insiders are unloading are also having a depressing effect. Diamond Match was firm at 147. There has been considerable selling by certain Board of Trade interests during the last few days, but the market has absorbed the offerings remarkably well, the reaction from the highest point of the week being less than 2 points.

The bond market continues to show improvement both as to activity and prices. Sales of Gaslight 5s were made to-day at 90¾, Alley Elevated 5s at 72½, extension 5s at 41½@41¾, and Consolidated Packing 6s at 85.

At many of the banks business is reported to be showing moderate improvement, but the change has not been great enough yet to affect rates. Efforts are being made to form a pool among the local banks for the purpose of taking about $5,000,000 of the new Government bonds Clearings to-day were 16,003,401. New-York Exshange was 60c premium.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. Breese & Cummings, Chicago, as follows:

American Strawboard	33	
Cal. & Chicago Canal and Dock	59	
Chicago Brewing & Malt pf	31½	
Chicago Pack. & Prov. Co	45½	
Chicago Pack. & Prov. Co. pf	50	
Chicago South Side R. T. (Alley L.)	17½	
Chicago City Railway	325	
Chicago Telephone	175	
Diamond Match of Illinois	147	
Lake Street Elevated Railway	22	
Milwaikee & Chicago pf	32	
New-York Biscuit	58	
North Chicago Street Railroad	267	
National Railway	112½	
Street's Western Stable Car Line	15	
Street's Western Stable Car Line pf	65	
West Chicago Street Railroad	133½	
Western Stone	59¾	
Cass Avenue & F. G. R. 5s	90	
Chicago Packing & Provision 6s	105	
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	41¾	
Chicago City Railway 4½s	101½	
Chicago Board of Trade 5s	101½	
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 5s	90¾	
North Chicago City Railroad 4½s	100⅞	
North Chicago Street Railroad 1st 5s	103¾	
West Chicago Street Railroad 1st 5s	103⅜	

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Local stocks were rather quiet, but the tone of the market was firm. West End Street Railway was the special feature, both on account of its activity and strength, making a gain of 1 per cent. to 57½. There is no news on the stock beyond continued rumors of good business, and it looks at present as if the buying was in some danger of being overdone. Boston favorites were very strong. Boston and Lowell at 196, and Boston and Providence at 257. Boston and Maine continues its upward course, to-day selling for 156, a rise in the last week of 4 per cent. Wisconsin Central sold at 4¼ for small lots. The receivers of the latter company have been authorized to issue $2,000,000 6 per cent. two-year receivers' certificates. Lamson advanced ¼, and was strong on the declaration of a dividend yesterday. Bell Telephone dropped to 195, recovering ½ at the close.

Copper stocks were unusually dull, even for the recent market. Calumet and Hecla was firm at 290, and some odd lots of Franklin sold at 12¼@12¾. Tamarack fell 2, to 148, with Tamarack, Jr., ¼ off, to 11. The market for this class of securities is discouragingly quiet, and the present tendency seems to be downward.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	145
Albany & Susquehanna	165	175
Atlon & Terre Haute	36	38
American Coal	80	..
American T. & C	88½	91
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7½	9
Baltimore & South. Illinois pf.	130	..
Boston A. L. pf	100¼	..
Brunswick Company	3	5
Buffalo, R. & P.	49	..
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	55	60
Burlington, C. R. & Northern	49	..
Cedar Falls & M	4½	6
Central Pacific	14½	15½
Central & South American Tel.	105	110
Chicago & Alton	145	148
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	53
Chicago &

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Kansas City Water Works.

To the Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the National Water Works Company, dated August 1st, 1883:

The undersigned committee announce that holders of bonds constituting considerably more than a majority of the total amount secured by the above mortgage have become parties to the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, whereby the undersigned committee are empowered to represent and act for them.

Such bondholders as are not already parties to the agreement may become such prior to Nov. 20 without penalty.

Under the decree rendered July 5, 1894, tender of title to the city of the water works plant is required to be made by the company on or before Dec. 1, 1894. Unanimity of action is necessary to accomplish this end, and the interests of the holders of bonds secured by this mortgage require united action on their part.

All bondholders who have not already subscribed the agreement are urged to do so at once. Copies of the agreement may be obtained from any one of the undersigned, or from the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, 59 Cedar Street, New-York, the trustee appointed by the agreement.

Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1894.

GIDEON WELLS,
Attorney Mass. Mutual Life Ins. Co.,
Springfield, Mass.
H. W. BARTOL,
Trustee Estate of B. H. Bartol, Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Penn.
JAMES TIMPSON
Second Assistant Treas. Mutual Life Ins. Co., 32 Nassau St., New-York, N. Y.
WILLIAM BOWLY WILSON,
Wilson, Colston & Co., Baltimore, Md.

RICHMOND TERMINAL REORGANIZATION.
23 Wall Street,
New-York, November 1st, 1894.

To all Ho ders ox our Reorganization Receipts for Securities of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and System, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and System:

On and after November 2d we shall be prepared to receive our Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities, as provided in the plan of Reorganization.

Each holder must deliver to us all Reorganization Certificates held by him, for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by us. One hundred Schedules will be taken in by us on each business day, and the new securities, in exchange, will be delivered on the following day.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Syracuse Consolidated Street Railway Co.
5 PER CENT. FIRST MTGE. BONDS.

A large majority of the above-named bonds being now on deposit with the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall St., New-York City, in accordance with the terms of the bondholders' agreement, notice is hereby given that the time for further deposits with said trust company without penalty has been limited to Nov. 20, 1894, after which date a penalty of one per cent. will be imposed.

New-York, Nov. 8, 1894.

SIMON WORMSER,
CASIMIR TAG,
CLARENCE H. WILDES,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
Committee.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Secretary,
Mills Building, 2 1 Broad St., New-York City.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1894.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMissioners, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1894, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 676, 293, 173, 374, 1,089, 944, 423, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1895, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY 37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the **Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Bonds.**

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the **Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan, Frankfort & So. Eastern and Consolidated Bonds.**

Copies of the plan and agreement can be obtained from either of said trust companies, and from the Secretary of the Committee. Bondholders are urged to deposit their bonds under said agreement, before Dec. 1, 1894.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E. K. WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
CLEVELAND & CANTON RAILROAD.

The undersigned Committee urge you to make an immediate deposit of your Bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company, for which negotiable certificates are now ready to be issued. The reasons are fully set forth in a circular to be had at the Trust Company on application.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., 2 Wall St.,
HENRY L. THORNELL, 45 Wall St.,
Committee.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

$10,000 Duluth & Iron Range R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$20,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$40,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & So. R. R. Gen. Consol'd Land Grant 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$19,000 Cumberland & Pennsylvania R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
50 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
50 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Cos.
50 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Co.
50 shs. Equitable Gaslight Co., N. Y.
(By order of Brooklyn Trust Co., executors of estate of Bathsheda Kimm, dec'd.)
$2,500 Reading & Western R. R. Co. (Maryland & Wash. Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$1,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (South Minn. Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$3,000 West Shore R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 2361.
$2,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
(By order of Brooklyn Trust Co., executor of John G. Kimm, dec'd.)
Deed Lot No. 20,897 Greenwood Cemetery.
(To close an estate.)
Pew No. 182, Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
35 shs. Millerton Natl. Bank, Millerton, N. Y.
10 shs. Carpenter Steel Co. of Reading, Penn., and N. Y. City.
$1,000 Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1918.
45 shs. Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery R. R.
50 shs. 2d Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
10 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
$10,000 Centralia & Chester R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
110 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
$800 Mutual Fire Scrip, 1888 and 1890.
100 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
135 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
$16,000 Centralia & Chester R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds, 1919.

Meetings and Elections.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Baltimore, on Monday, Nov. 19, 1894, being the third Monday in said month, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

The discharge books in Baltimore and New-York will be closed at 3 P. M. on Nov. 2, 1894, and the transfer books at 12 M. on Saturday, Nov. 3, both to remain closed until 10 A. M. on Nov. 20, 1894.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Secretary.

BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December, at 12 o'clock, at which time an election will be held for five Trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.

Nov. 17, 1894. C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 22d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dividends.

Office of the Board of Directors,
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
65 Broadway,
New-York, Nov. 14, 1894.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of December at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the 3d day of January, 1895.

By order of the board,
CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

Office of
THE BARNEY & SMITH CAR COMPANY,
Dayton, Ohio.
November 13th, 1894.

The Board of Directors of this company this day declared the regular TWO PER CENT. quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of the company, payable Dec. 1. Transfer books will close in New-York at 3 P. M., Nov. 20, and reopen at 10 A. M., Dec. 3. Checks on New-York will be mailed from this office.

J. D. PLATT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
THE WESTERN UNION BEEF CO.,
33 Wall St., New-York, Nov. 3, 1894.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Seventy-five Cents per share on its capital stock, payable on and after the 19th of November, at the banking house of R. T. Wilson & Co., 33 Wall St., New-York. The transfer books will close Nov. 9, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Nov. 21, 1894.

J. M. EDWARDS, Treasurer.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Certificates of stock in Mechanics' National Bank of New-York No. 1417 for 278 shares and No. 1418 for 21 shares, in name Martha L. Devaux. Finders requested return same to undersigned, as transfer stopped and application made for issue duplicates. STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Administrators Martha L. Devaux, dec'd, 36 Wall Street, New-York.

WHY LIVES ARE LOST IN FIRE

EXPERTS BEFORE THE TENEMENT-HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Air Shafts Are Fire Shafts—An Escape Inclosed in Fire-Proof Walls Is the Greatest Need.

At the second public hearing before the Tenement-House Committee yesterday afternoon Mayor-elect Strong was present and followed the testimony with attention. Of the committee there were present Richard Watson Gilder, John P. Schuchman, Solomon Moses, Dr. Cyrus Edson, and Roger Foster, and among the audience were Fire Commissioner Robbins, Chief Bonner, Battalion Chief Bresnan, W. Bayard Cutting, Capt. Shaw of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, and ex-President Bayles of the Health Department.

On the opening of the session Chairman Gilder read a statement, which was, in part, as follows:

The committee hold these public hearings in order to bring out facts and expert opinions useful in the preparation of their report to the Legislature, and also in order to place before the community in new and stronger light some of the evils and dangers of the present tenement-house system in New-York, with the hope that an intelligent public opinion may be brought to bear in favor of those remedies which it may be the duty of the committee to suggest. The first work of the committee was to attempt to learn the worst, and this they have tried to do by what is believed to be the most extensive and searching examination of the kind yet made in New-York. An examination into the conditions of child life in tenements is also in progress at the instance and for the use of the committee by students of Columbia College, under the direction of Prof. Giddings.

The law creating the commission empowers it to take cognizance of various phases of the tenement-house question—physical, economical, educational, and moral; and these various phases will be touched upon in the public hearings. No question connected with our work is more pressing than that suggested by the constant danger from fire in houses not at all or only partly fire-proof, swarming day and night with human life. Since the committee began its labors, four tenement-house fires have proved fatal.

The first witness called was Architect David W. King. As an expert in the employ of the committee, he had made an examination of the premises 129 Suffolk Street, 88 Goerck Street, and 215 Madison Street, where fires involving loss of life had occurred. The Suffolk Street house, he said, was a typical east-side double-deck tenement, with accommodations for four families on each floor. There were seventy persons in the house when the fire occurred. It originated in the basement, and the flames and smoke shot up the stairway. A child was burned to death in a room on the third floor. The evidence before the Fire Marshal was, that the child might have been saved but for the obstruction on the fire escape.

During the fire at 88 Goerck Street, a young woman lost her life by falling or being pushed from a painter's scaffold which hung in front of the third-story window, and on which a number of the tenants had taken refuge. This fire was caused by the explosion of an oil cooking stove. There were fifty-five adults and twenty-four children in the house. The Madison Street fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, and the flames and smoke spread through the transom windows into the halls, and thence up the wooden staircase. The loss of life at this fire was caused by suffocation.

In answer to a question asked by W. Bayard Cutting, the witness said that in his opinion a fire-proof staircase inclosed in brick walls with egress at top and bottom would be more effective than the outside fire escape in ordinary use.

Fire Commissioner Robbins said that in the construction of tenement houses there should be fire-proof staircases, and the ground floor should be of fire-proof materials, with no opening from the ground floor into the cellar. Access to the cellar should be from the rear yard.

Mr. Cutting asked him the same question he had propounded to the previous witness—whether a fire-proof staircase was not preferable to outside fire escapes.

"Yes," said the Commissioner, "if you can exclude the smoke. In a great danger is from the smoke. Most of the deaths in these tenement-house fires are caused by suffocation. It would be better to have both fire-proof inside staircases and outside fire escapes, as these fire escapes are often a great help to the firemen. The obstructions on fire escapes are, of course, against the law, but with the force at the disposal of the Fire Department it is impossible to enforce the law."

The Commissioner presented a plan for a tenement house on a lot 25 by 100 feet, which provided for fire-proof staircases and an outside fire escape. In an extension in the rear of the house and inclosed in brick walls.

Chief Bonner presented the statistics of tenement-house fires which occurred in this city from July 31, 1893, to June 30, 1894. There were 2,415 fires, of which 1,426 were due to general neglect and carelessness, 567 to carelessness with kerosene oil, 172 to causes not ascertained, 76 to maliciousness, 68 to fireworks, 50 to defective construction, 41 to supposed incendiarism, and 15 to electric wires. The estimated loss on buildings and contents was $608,784. Seventy-one persons were injured before the arrival of the Fire Department and 5 after the firemen arrived. Fifteen persons were killed or died subsequently from their injuries received at fires.

"The great trouble at tenement-house fires," said the Chief, "is caused by the air shafts, which might be more properly denominated as fire shafts. The stairways, light and air shafts, should be built of non-combustible materials. Fanlights and transom windows opening on the hallways should not be allowed, as they fill the hallways with fire and smoke."

Francis C. Moore, President of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, said that more lives were lost by suffocation than by fire. The dumb-waiter shafts in tenement houses should be carried above the roof, and the bulkhead should be of light glass, which would be broken by the heat and give a vent for the escape of smoke and gas.

The Building Inspectors, Mr. Moore said, were not paid enough. The salary was not sufficient to induce competent men to take the place. He recommended the employment of competent men at fair salaries, so as to place them above bribery.

Fire Marshal Mitchel said the greatest danger in tenement houses was from kerosene oil lamps and stoves. He was in favor of a law making it a punishable offense to leave a lighted lamp or stove in living apartments while the occupants were absent.

Simon Brentano, the publisher, said he had made a study of fires and had compiled figures showing that during the last ten years there had been 270 deaths from fires, and 258 of the victims were killed in tenement houses.

He asserted that the Fire Department and the Health Department had not been in accord for the last twelve years in regard to tenement houses. The Health Department insisted upon windows opening on the hallways, and these windows increased the danger to life from fire in these houses.

The committee will have another hearing this afternoon.

WANTED AN ORGAN FROM THE PRESIDENT

A Milwaukee Crank Also Asked Permission to Play Anywhere.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Among recent communications addressed to President Cleveland, to which he has made no response, was one which was a "crank" communication in a double sense. An Italian, who gave his address as Emil Krey, corner of Burrell and Dower Streets, Milwaukee, Wis., requested the President to send him a hand organ, with permission to play it in every city in the United States.

The letter was evidently written in good faith, but, if Private Secretary Thurber sent a reply to all the letters received at the White House, he would require the assistance of a large force of stenographers. At present there is but one stenographer at the Executive Mansion.

The President never dictates, all his personal communications, his indorsements on public papers, and his messages to Congress being written by him.

Chicago Strike Leaders in Court.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, Sylvester Kellher, L. W. Rogers, John V. McVean, Leroy M. Goodwin, M. J. Elliott, William Burns, and James Hogan, Directors of the American Railway Union, and sixty others, alleged conspirators, who took part in the recent strike, were arraigned in the United States Court this morning.

Clarence S. Barrow of counsel for defendants made a motion to quash all the indictments. Judge Grosscup set Dec. 4 as the time for hearing this motion, and the time for the final trial, in case the motion to quash is overruled, as it undoubtedly will be, for Jan. 8.

Among those indicted is J. T. R. Hannahan, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and a recent candidate for Congress in a Chicago ward.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—H. H. Douglass & Sons, confectionery manufacturers of New-Haven, Conn., have placed their affairs in the hands of a receiver. Their liabilities are $100,000, with assets of $150,000. The members of the firm say this step was taken simply to wind up the partnership, and that the creditors will be paid in full. Douglass & Sons have been in business many years, and their business has amounted to $100,000 a year. J. C. Lum is the receiver.

—Yellot D. Dechert has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Edward Schlessinger, formerly a dealer in clothing at Broadway and Eighth Street, who failed last December, with liabilities reported at over $50,000, on the application of Morris Helmerdinger, a judgment creditor for $1,856.

—The Kimberley Diamond Company of 861 Broadway has gone out of business, and Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted an order to show cause for the appointment of a receiver in proceedings for a voluntary dissolution of the company. It is stated that there are no liabilities and no assets.

—Thomas K. Lane, who did a business in store fixtures at 176 and 215 Park Row under the style of Lane & Co., made an assignment yesterday to Christopher J. Conlon of Brooklyn, giving preferences to Killerlain, Rider & Co. for $825, and the estate of Susan Carlyle for $250.

—Transcript of a judgment from Essex County was filed here yesterday against the Johnston Embossing Machine Company of 33 Barclay Street, in favor of the Ticonderoga Machine Company of Ticonderago, N. Y., for $2,155.

—Judgment for $7,210 was entered yesterday against Pauline Spofford Pearsall, in favor of Norah S. Gannon for a dressmaker's bill from June 15, 1893, to Feb. 15, 1894.

—Judgment for $9,668 was entered yesterday by default against Coffin & Stanton, bankers of 66 Broadway, in favor of the Danbury National Bank of Danbury, Conn.

—Judgment for $4,587 was entered yesterday against Henry J. Meyer, produce commission merchant at 73 Warren Street, in favor of the Mercantile National Bank.

—Deficiency judgments for $13,345 were entered yesterday against the executors of the estate of John S. Scott in favor of the Washington Life Insurance Company.

—Judgment for $5,765 was entered yesterday against William D. Carter, President of C. A. Mann & Co. of 48 Murray Street, in favor of Alexander Lehmann.

—An attachment against the Sigua Iron Company of Philadelphia for $5,042 has been received by the Sheriff in favor of Pierre M. Brown.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:49|Sun sets...4:41|Moon rises...P. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:20	10:59	3:59	4:48
Governors Island	10:45	11:14	4:35	5:22
Hell Gate	12:38	1:07	6:03	6:50

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Chester, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Circassia, Glasgow	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	2:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Mobile, London	.....	.....
Prussia, Hamburg	.....	9:00 A. M.
Veendam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
MONDAY, NOV. 19.		
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 20.		
Allianca, Colon	.....	12:00 M.
Aller, Bremen	.....	11:00 A. M.
Athos, Haiti	.....	.....
City of Para, Colon	.....	12:00 M.
Ciudad Condal, Havana	.....	9:00 A. M.
Madiana, Windward Islands	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manhanset, Havre	.....	.....
Rugia, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21.		
Friesland, Antwerp	.....	12:00 M.
New-York, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	.....	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	.....	12:30 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) Nov. 17.—Dresden, Bremen, Nov. 3; Elysia, Gibraltar, Oct. 30; Galileo, Hull, Nov. 3; La Touraine, Havre, Nov. 10; Manhanset, Swansea, Nov. 2; New-York, Southampton, Nov. 10; Panama, Bordeaux, Nov. 1; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Nov. 10; Robina, Antwerp, Oct. 30; Santiago, Nassau, Nov. 13; Taormina, Hamburg, Nov. 1; The Queen, London, Nov. 3; Thingvalla, Christiansand, Nov. 3; Werkendam, Rotterdam, Nov. 3.

SUNDAY, Nov. 18.—Aurania, Liverpool, Nov. 10; Colorado, Galveston, Nov. 11; Rhaetia, Havre, Nov. 7; Slavonia, Christiansand, Nov. 4; Werra, Genoa, Nov. 8.

MONDAY, Nov. 19.—Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 9; Etona, St. Lucia, Nov. 11; Massachusetts, London, Nov. 8; Seneca, Havana, Nov. 15; State of California, Glasgow, Nov. 9.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.—Alene, Kingston, Nov. 14; Corinthian, Gibraltar, Nov. 4; Rhynland, Antwerp, Nov. 10; Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 7.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.—City of Washington, Havana, Nov. 17; Critic, Dundee, Nov. 7.

Arrived.—New-York, Friday, Nov. 16.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.
SS York, (Br.,) Smith, Tagal, Batavia, Sept. 10, &c., to Peter Wright & Sons. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.
SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, Va., with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Cherokee, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Aller (Ger.,) Christofters, Bremen Nov. 6, and Southampton 7, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:55 A. M.
SS Beacon Light, (Br.,) Anderson, Bremen Oct. 17, via Shields, in ballast to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.
SS Ocampo, (Br.,) Coleman, Singapore Aug. 18, with mdse to Carter, Hawley & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.
SS Schledam, (Dutch,) Steine, Amsterdam Oct. 27, with mdse to Netherland American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.
SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Dunbar, Vera Cruz Oct. 31, via Tampico and Progreso, with mdse to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.
SS New-Orleans, Betts, New-Orleans, with mdse and passengers to E. S. Allen.
SS Richmond, Blakeman, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Ship Hornby Castle, (Liverpool,) Davies, Calcta Buena 100 ds., with nitrate of soda to Hemingway & Brown—vessel to master.
Bark Mary C. Hale, (of Ellsworth, Me.,) Higgins, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar to Czarnikow, McDougall & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.
Bark Gia, (Ital.,) Brunello, Smyrna 104 ds., with licorice root to order—vessel to master.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, 10 P. M.—S. W., moderate, clear, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Niagara, for New-Orleans; El Mar, for New-Orleans; Lucerna, for Dover for orders; Banan, for Guanatanamo, St. Jago, and Cienfuegos; Alsatia, for Mediterranean ports; Planet Mercury, for West Point.
Ship Alice A. Leigh, for Melbourne.
Bark C. Southard Hulbert, for Rio Janeiro.

Notice to Mariners.

The Lighthouse Board has issued the following notice (No. 145 of 1894) to mariners, regarding the Winter Point Range Rear Light Station: Notice is hereby given that the structure from which the rear light of this range, on the southerly end of Neebish Island, St. Mary's River, has been moved to a point on the westerly prolongation of the range line, 675 feet in rear of the front light, and the light exhibited therefrom as heretofore. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894," Page 34, No. 1,193, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894," Page 50.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Milnes, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Dover to-day.
SS Lucigen, (Br.,) Capt Brown, from New-York Nov. 3 for Antwerp, passed Brighton to-day.
SS Sorrento, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Nov. 1 for Antwerp, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.
SS Tenasserim, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New-York Oct. 31 for Aden, Singapore, Hongkong, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.
SS Stuart Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Penrice, sld. from Algiers for New-York Nov. 12.
SS Alesia, (Br.,) Capt. Briand, sld. from Marseilles for New-York Nov. 13.
SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York Oct. 31, arr. at Leith to-day.
SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from Glasgow, sld. from Moville, for New-York to-day.
SS Runic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.
SS Baumwall, (Ger.,) Capt. Schuldt, from New-York Nov. 1, arr. at Naples Nov. 13.
SS Gladiolus, (Br.,) Capt. Wright, from New-York Nov. 1, arr. at Pauillac yesterday.
SS Moravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Magin, from New-York Nov. 3, arr. at Hamburg at 5 P. M. to-day.
SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Grant, from New-York Nov. 7 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 5 P. M. to-day.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New-York Nov. 3, arr. at Rotterdam to-day.
SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New-York Nov. 6, arr. at Liverpool to-day.
Ship Dawdor, Capt. Jardella, from New-York June 30, arr. at Shanghai Nov. 5.
Bark Lydgate, (Br.,) Capt. Kidley, from York May 31, arr. at Shanghai to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by [illegible] interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 17 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Bellona, from Baltimore, letters for which must be directed "per Bellona"; at 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne"; at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Chester, via Southampton; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack;") at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara, per steamship Creole Prince; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia,") at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for Jamaica, per steamship South Cambria, (letters for Colombia must be directed "per Cambria,") and Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. *13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *8 at 6:30 PM, for on arrival at New-York of the Cunarder Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Arawa, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 8 and up to Dec. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, N. 21, 12:30 P. M. *Teutonic, Dec. 19, 10 A. M.
Britannic, Nov. 28, 9 A. M. Britannic, Dec. 26, 8 A. M.
*Majestic, D'c. 5, 10:30 A. M. *Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A. M.
*Adriatic, Dec. 12, 8 A. M. *Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A. M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic, Adriatic, Germanic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Nov. 17, 8 AM Etruria, Dec. 8, 1:30 P. M.
Aurania, Nov. 24, 2 P. M. Campania, Dec. 15, 7 A. M.
Lucania, Dec. 1, 7:30 AM. Umbria, Dec. 22, 2 P. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $90 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

A.—

GA

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderate Speculative Dealings, with Prices Irregular.

FOREIGN HOUSES FAIR SELLERS

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull—Cotton Lower—Coffee Weaker—Provisions Easier.

The general trading has been much less active and with a tendency to lower prices. The wheat speculation was largely of a local nature, with quite free selling orders from abroad. The West was very irregular and influenced the light variations here. The export business continues light, owing to the scarcity of room and the low bids for grain from abroad. The flour interest reports considerable numbers of bids, but generally below asking prices.

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active and irregular, but closed unchanged, to ⅛c down for the day. The business was mainly local, and the changes confined to ⅛c. The opening was at ⅛c advance with the West, and on firm cables, but soon reacted ⅜c, with some foreign selling and easier cables. Crop news was more favorable from Argentina, and local longs sold freely, prices rallied ⅝@½c on better Western markets, but went off again on local realizing. Spot continues above the views of shippers, and the business is still light. Sales, 17,500 bushels, including 10,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, at 1¾c over December, free on board, afloat, and 1,500 bushels ungraded red, to the trade, at 59c, delivered....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1½c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, ½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 11½c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations as for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 59⅝c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 60⅜c; No. 1 Northern, store, 60c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 63c....Clearances hence, 40,071 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 78,238 bushels....Receipts, 39,825 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 98,356 bushels; in the interior, 676,318 bushels.

CORN.—Contracts ruled very dull and without special feature, with the close steady at ¼@⅜c decline, on local realizing, weaker West, and increased receipts. The spot was fairly active on export account, with prices firm. Sales, 77,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 60⅞c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 4,000 bushels No. 3 mixed, at 54½@55c delivered, 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, at 60c delivered, to arrive; 12,000 bushels ungraded mixed, at 57½ delivered, and 7,000 bushels new white, at 53¼c delivered....Receipts, 25,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 84,395 bushels; in the interior, 128,224 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,083 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 10,504 bushels.

OATS.—Contracts were quiet, and advanced ¼c, with the West, but reacted ⅛@¼c, with corn and on local realizing, and closed steady at ⅛c down. Spot were a shade easier, and in moderate trade demand. Sales, 80,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38@38¼c for 12,000 bushels; and 39c for 35,000 bushels, delivered; No. 3 white, 37½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 38¾c; No. 3 do, 38¼c. No. 2 mixed, 33¾@33⅞c for 30,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 34½@34⅝c; track mixed, 33½@34½c; track white, 37@41c for 12,000 bushels....Receipts, 64,000 bushels; exports, 1,295 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	....	....	58⅝
December	1,520,000	58 15-16@59¼	59⅛
January	60,000	60⅛ @60⅝	60⅛
February	....	....	61⅛
March	70,000	62 @62¼	62
May	1,670,000	63 5-16@63 13-16	63⅛
July	20,000	64½ @64⅝	64⅝
Total	3,340,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	....	....	59
December	105,000	56⅜ @56⅝	56⅜
January	55,000	54⅛ @54⅜	54⅛
May	260,000	53 13-16@54½	53⅞
Total	420,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	10,000	33⅜ @34⅛	33⅞
January	25,000	34⅜ @34¾	34⅜
February	50,000	35⅜ @35⅞	35⅝
May	75,000	36⅜ @36⅞	36⅝
Total	225,000		

No. 2 white, December.... 25,000 38¼ @.... 38¼

FLOUR—There was hardly so firm a feeling, although buyers refused to reduce prices, while buyers held off from the rather free offerings. Bakers' extras show the most strength, owing to scarcity. Sales, 14,900 bbls, including 3,500 bbls bakers' extra at $2.90@3.00; 1,000 sacks do at $2.90; 2,000 bbls, spring, Spring, on private terms; 1,450 bbls Spring patents at $3.65@3.75; 300 bbls Winter super at $2.10@2.15, 400 bbls city mill patent at $4@$4.15, and 8,275 bbls do on private terms....Arrivals, 10,420 bbls and 18,196 sacks; exports, 6,506 bbls and 250 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 13,628 bbls and sacks.

Quotations:

	Sacks.	Barrels.
WINTER.		
No grade	$1.95@2.00	....
Fine	....	$2.00@2.10
Supers	....	2.10@ 2.20
No. 2	$2.05@2.10	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	....	2.30@ 2.40
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	2.40@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.75
White wheat, str'ts	....	2.80@ 2.95
Patents	2.65@ 2.75	2.85@ 3.10
Special brands	2.75@ 2.90	3.15@ 3.25
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.70@ 3.80
Kansas straights	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.15
City patents	....	3.90@ 4.00
City clears	....	....
No. 2	....	....
City supers	....	....
City fine	....	....
SPRING.		
No grade	$1.80@$1.95	....
Fine	Nom'l.	....
Supers	Nom'l.	....
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.00@$2.10
No. 1	2.00@2.20	2.25@ 2.50
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.60
Straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
White wheat str'ts	....	....
Patents	3.20@ 3.50	3.35@ 3.75
Special brands	3.35@ 3.50	3.75@ 3.85
Kansas patents	....	....
Kansas straights	....	....
City patents	For export.	
City clears	For West Indies.	
City No. 2	....	....
City supers	....	....
City fine	....	....

RYE FLOUR steady and in good demand; sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.75; patents, $2.80@$2.90.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Car lots of flour selling at $2, to arrive. We quote: New flour at $1.90@$2, on spot, and $2, to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked, nominal, for Japanese grain; Silver, 48@50c; Canadian, in bond for export, 47c bid and 48c asked.

CORN PRODUCTS dull, but steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.05; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.10@$3.20; white do, $3.30@$3.35; brewers' meal, $1.40; grits, $1.40; chops, 95c; coarse meal $1.12@$1.14 for Western and $1.15@$1.17 for city; yellow, $1.23@$1.25; white, $1.28@$1.30.

OATMEAL—More active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.25@$4.90; cut, $4.65@$5; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.65, in kegs.

RYE without demand and nominal. We quote: 51@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered in car lots, and 56 @58c, nominal, for boatloads.

BARLEY neglected at 63½c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; sample Western at 62@ 63c, asked.

MALT dull. Quotations wholly nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 72@75c.

FEED fairly active at firm prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80c; middlings, 90c@$1; Western, 72½@75c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1. Rye feed, 82½@85c. Oil meal, $22@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cotton meal, $20@$21, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 40@45c for No. 2, and 65@75c for No. 1.

SEEDS are dull and nominal. We quote: Spot clover, $8.75@$9.25, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; November contract; prime, 9c nominally; timothy, $5.90@$6.50, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTON SEED—As following the radical excitement and the sharp advance in prices noted in our last report, there is the natural quieter feeling. Some exporters have found prices, temporarily at least, carried beyond their limits, and are awaiting for a readjustment of orders to the operating basis. The receipts are small here, and there is here out the statement that the mills are finding it easy to get cash advances on their outputs on the basis of current prices, and after their large sales latterly are inclined to maintain a firm front. There is a greater difference in the price of prime oil, as compared with the off grades, because the large refiners have more than of the latter, and anxious to buy, yet f qualities are in light supply on this mark after the liberal takings latterly, which have covered most everything desirable for near arrival. The Western refiners are bidding at the mills 21c, but find 22c asked in most instances. They are receiving a pretty good supply from late contracts, and are not as anxious. Crude, in barrels, here, is scarce, with 26c asked, but bidding scarce over 25½c; good off-grade yellow at 24@24½c. There have been further sales of 1,100 bbls prime yellow, chiefly to arrive, at 31@31½c, closing at 31¼@32c; 150 bbls strictly prime do, at 32@32½c; 100 bbls white, at 33c, but more generally held at 34c, while a sale of 2,500 bbls crude, in bulk, at the mills, was made at 21c. Lard oil is taken up moderately, city at 57@58c. Other oils are unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The turn was to easier prices, but the changes were not radical. The position is suffering at present from the enormous receipts of hogs, with the usual movement of packers on that account to get them cheap by depressing the prices of products. The deliveries of hogs yesterday at the West were about 108,000 head, while at this time last year the receipts were only 59,000. Exporters naturally were quiet on the weak look to the situation, and business otherwise is moderate.

LARD—Western Steam—Any attempt to keep up the recent moderate showing of export interest has the depressing feature of want of steadiness to prices and the uniformity of action on the part of the packers to work the product in order to obtain the remarkably large supplies of hogs at the West on a lower basis. The trading, therefore, is small here, while prices are down 5@10 points, and the only transaction was a lot of 250 tcs at $7.55, which is the closing price. City steam was $7.12½ as the general market rate, with 140 tcs taken at that price. Options—No sales; November closed $7.55 asked; December, $7.47 asked; January, $7.50 asked. Refined meets with moderate attention; continent at $7.80; South America, $8.50. Compound lard is fairly active, but there is absence of the briskness noted a few days since; graded at $5.50@$5.62½.

PORK—The jobbing trade in city packed is better, and the turn of prices is stronger, while, as exporters are quiet, Western packed is on offer promptly at steady prices; sales of 150 bbls city family, in lots, at $13.75@$14; mess, new, $13.75@$14.50, with 200 bbls sold; family mess, $13.75@$14; short clear, $14@$16.

BEEF—Barreled lots are holding up well, and have increased demands from neighboring markets. Tierced is wanted for export at firm prices. Packed, $8@$10; family, $10 @$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS—Cannot be sold at all freely, although promptly offered at easy prices; at the West, quoted at $16, and $17@$17.50 here.

CUTMEATS—Trading is coming up steadily in city meats, and prices are carried along on a regular basis. Sales, 5,000 lb pickled bellies at 7c; 25 bxs clear bellies at 7½c, and 150 pickled shoulders at 5½@5¾c; city pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c; do, shoulders, 5½@5¾c; 10-lb rib bellies, 7¼c; 12-lb do, 7c; clear bellies, boxed, 7½c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 8¼c; tierced pickled hams, 8¾c. There is not much doing in these Western meats, because buyers think that, with the current large receipts of hogs, the market ought to move in their favor.

DRESSED HOGS—Light pigs are in light supply and firmly held, but heavy averages and other weights are in good supply and easier. Receipts at the West yesterday were 108,317 head, against 59,050 head corresponding time last year. Chicago estimates its receipts at 52,000 head, and for to-day, 26,000 head. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 6c for 180 lb, 6⅛c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¾@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The week's trading closes with an exhibition of firmness over the 4⅝c price for city, which has been uniformly carried along, and the city meltings taken up, with regular fair home demands without competition from other sources. The soap trade continues good, but it is not expected to hold along quite as freely on account of canal shipments being over. The supplies of tallow, however, are reported as quite moderate at surrounding markets.

STEARINE—Lard Stearine has spasmodic demand. When city-made is wanted, a firm price prevails; 9½c is quoted. Oleostearine—Under the limited amounts to be had for prompt delivery every urgent demand is satisfied only at a stronger price; thus, 25,000 pounds out-of-town, were sold at 7¼c. Buyers for larger amounts would probably come forward if the pressers had material accommodations here. There is a large holding in Chicago.

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active early at a decline of 5@6 points, influenced by the loss of 3@4 points at Liverpool, but the market rallied 4@5 points on a reported cold wave in the South, only to react again on free selling orders from the South, together with local realizing, and closing steady at 4@7 points down, with trading dull. Spot was dull and easy, with sales of 96 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Uplands	5¾c
Middling Gulf	5⅞c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	¼c on
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing	—Extremes.— Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
November	5.26@5.27	5.31	5.31	5.26	600
December	5.30@5.31	5.34	5.38	5.28	4,000
January	5.39@5.37	5.40	5.35	5.29	26,200
February	5.42@	5.46	5.40	5.39	5,800
March	5.47@5.48	5.52	5.46	46.800	6,700
April	5.53@5.54	5.57	5.52	5.52	6,100
May	5.59@5.60	5.63	5.57	5.57	24,200
June	5.64@5.66	5.69	5.63	5.63	4,700
July	5.69@5.71	5.74	5.70	5.70	1,200
August	5.76@5.78	5.80	5.75	5.75	1,800

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1894.

	T	W	T	F	This Week.	Total This Year.
Gal.	9706	12795	21844	10000	86427	52786
N. Or's	26697	20891	13808	20691	130803	82518
Mobile	850	3003	1007	1002	10070	8065
Sav.	8798	4481	3674	6523	40465	50130
Char's	8274	9771	3818	4057	22107	18822
Wil'n	1449	1506	1424	1804	8906	11091
Nor'k	3557	5083	4891	4248	27347	27383
Bal.	....	....	....	6461	6461	2356
N.-Y.	2175	600	982	423	5136	4121
Boston	....	....	....	....	....	8862
Phila.	502	414	637	132	3862	1536
W. P't	4052	2929	2550	3147	21281	13327
N. N'ws	....	....	....	....	1997	2243
Bru'w'k	....	....	....	....	....	3141
P. R'yal	....	....	....	....	....	8541
Total	61060	55073	54145	57988	364052	....
This day	....	....	....	....	....	....
last w'k	69862	61770	39313	65505	....	....
This day last year	55963	40760	41514	42862	....	291228

COTTON MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

This Week.

a Corrected. b Actual.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	3,326	3,460	3,561
Dallas	6,001	6,009	3,090
Shreveport	5,615	2,985	17,055
Little Rock	8,411	7,571	6,464
Helena	5,103	3,429	14,514
Vicksburg	4,038	2,932	9,884
Columbus, Miss.	1,947	2,118	2,374
Natchez	3,757	3,080	7,616
Memphis	33,848	29,721	95,458
Nashville	3,009	4,559	2,844
Selma	3,156	3,050	2,900
Montgomery	5,404	4,848	14,847
Eufaula	762	549	2,621
Columbus, Ga.	2,509	1,859	7,478
Macon	3,338	3,460	6,600
Albany	1,169	547	5,268
Atlanta	14,023	8,736	29,877
Rome	7,472	7,467	a4,463
Augusta	10,702	11,313	b23,487
Columbia	968	968	....
Newberry, es	1,000	1,000	....
Charlotte	1,518	1,468	400
Raleigh	2,315	2,014	a1,650
St. Louis	9,108	51,850	32,611
Houston	80,055	85,150	64,697
Meridian	2,158	1,549	5,233
Yazoo City	5,459	8,954	6,783
Total	248,418	273,938	384,050

This Week Last Year.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	2,349	2,775	10,858
Dallas	1,910	2,167	2,230
Shreveport	4,750	2,150	17,381
Little Rock	6,702	4,025	18,090
Helena	3,129	1,940	a7,118
Vicksburg	3,436	2,806	11,503
Columbus, Miss.	1,901	2,217	8,779
Natchez	1,895	1,555	6,890
Memphis	31,745	20,297	83,615
Nashville	3,408	1,006	3,284
Selma	3,810	2,684	10,320
Montgomery	6,173	4,186	21,281
Eufaula	1,048	826	4,558
Columbus, Ga.	2,981	2,652	12,947
Macon	3,095	2,881	8,407
Albany	1,085	744	7,217
Atlanta	8,773	5,885	12,672
Rome	4,373	4,287	a5,983
Augusta	5,789	7,840	b38,195
Columbia	1,023	1,023	....
Newberry	751	552	a400
Charlotte	1,141	1,041	800

Dry.	Pounds.	Price.
Central American	18@22	8½@ 9
Buenos Ayres kips	16@18	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	16@18	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	7½@..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	5½@ 6
Wet-Salted—		
New Orleans City, selected	45@65	5 @..
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cows	@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bulls	@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bulls	@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	7 @..
Country slaughter, bull	@50	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—There is a very steady inquiry from manufacturers, while exporters remain quiet; prices continue firm.

HEMLOCK.

	Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	Hides of al. kinds.
Light, first selection	15 @17	..@..	16 @17
Middle, first selection	16½@17½	..@..	17 @18
Heavy, first selection	17 @18	..@..	19 @21
Light, seconds	14 @16	..@..	15½@16
Middle, seconds	14½@16	..@..	16½@17
Heavy, seconds	14 @16½	..@..	17 @18
Damaged, all weights	13 @14½	..@..	15 @16
Rejects			12@12½

UNION.

Light backs	23@24	Light backs, cow	@22
Middle backs	24@25	Seconds	@20
Middle heavy	25@26	Bellies	8½@ 9
Seconds, heavy	21@22		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@32	Bellies	10 @11
Seconds	20@20		

METALS—Tin steady at 14.50c, copper quiet at 9.50c, lead steady at 3.12½@3.15c, spelter dull at 3.32½@3.35c.

TOBACCO—There is very little demand at the moment, and prices are more or less nominal. Sales included 200 cases 1893 Pennsylvania Havana, 9@10c; 75 cases 1892 New-England Havana, 18@20c; 100 cases 1893 Wisconsin Havana, private terms; 150 cases sundries, 5@20c; 3,500 bales Havana, 65c@ $1.05; 175 bales Sumatra, 90c@$3, in bond.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—There was received yesterday an invoice of California limas, for which about $2.80 will be asked. The receipts of domestic beans generally are moderate, but there are ample offerings for current demands to prevent any attempt to steady prices, although no positive change can be noted. The current market prices here are $2.25@$2.27½ for best marrows, $1.75 for mediums, $1.25@$1.50 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; new white kidneys, nominal, $2.30; red kidneys, $2.15@ $2.20.

BUTTER—The Western advices are firm and the market here for fancy creamery is on a steady basis, with trading not quite so free, but receipts sufficiently moderate to prevent much, if any, accumulation. A quality just under fancy is working out a little more freely at very regular prices. Low grades are dull. Choicest held stock firm and fairly active. Fancy State dairy inquired for.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb			24½@25½
Creamery, seconds to firsts			18 @24
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh extras			23 @25½
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts			19 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds			16 @18
Dairy, tubs, thirds			13 @15
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras			21 @22
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts			16 @20
Dairy, firkins, extra			20 @21
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts			16 @19

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras			26 @..
Creamery, firsts			22 @24
Creamery, seconds			19 @21
Creamery, thirds			15 @17
Creamery, June, extras			22 @22½
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts			18 @19
Imitation creamery, firsts			17 @19
Imitation creamery, seconds			13 @15
Dairy, firsts			14 @16
Dairy, thirds to seconds			11 @13
Factory, June, firkins, extras			13 @14
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts			12 @13
Factory, June, tubs, extras			13 @13½
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts			11 @12½
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts			12 @13
Factory, seconds			11 @..
Factory, thirds			10½@..

CHEESE—A fair proportion of the moderket receipts had been sold to arrive, and the supply of fancy full cream was a little short of the wants of the buyers. The tone was strong, with occasional sales at a premium, or ½c over quotations. Under grades, and choice part skims, also in pretty fair request, and generally at better prices.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy.			10¾@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy.			10½@..
State, full cream, large, choice			10¼@..
State, full cream, large, good to prime			9½@10
State, full cream, large, com. to fair			8¼@ 9¼
State, full cream, small size, fancy			11 @11½
State, full cream, small, com. to choice			9 @10¾
State, part skims, small size, choice			7½@ 8
State, part skims, small, fair to prime			5 @ 7
State, part skims, large size, choice			7 @..
State, part skims, fair to prime			4 @ 6½
State, part skims, common			3¾@ 3½

EGGS—The market shows a further decline for fresh gathered, on the continued liberal receipts and indifference of buyers, who seem to prefer choice early packed refrigerator stock, and the demand for these is sufficient to hold prices steady. Limed are meeting with a slow sale.

State and Pennsylvania			23 @23½
Western, fresh gathered, choice			23 @23½
Southern, fresh gathered, prime			21 @21½
Western, held fresh, fair to prime			17 @20
Western, held fresh, poor to fair, pr. c.			$3.50@$4.75
Western, early packed, fair to good			15 @20
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch.			17 @..
Western, early packed, fair to good			15½@16½
Western, early packed, defective, cs			3.25@3.75
Western, fresh, seconds, per case			3.50@4.00
Limed, Western, prime, per doz			@16
Limed, Canada, per doz			16 @16½

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are moving out better for domestic, and prices show steadiness, while foreign stock meets with little favor at the moment. Smelts in moderate, steady demand. Celery plentiful and in limited request. Other vegetables are firm and fairly active for choice.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$2.50	
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	2.25@ 2.50	
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.00@ 2.00	
Cabbages, common to good, per 100	2.25@ 4.50	
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, dozen roots	30@ 50	
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15@ 20	
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	1.25@ 4.00	
Green peas, Norfolk, per basket	1.25@ 1.50	
Onions, white, large, prime, per bbl	2.25@ 6.00	
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.62@ 1.87	
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 1.75	
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75	
Onions, State and Western, yellow, dobble-head bbl	75@ 1.25	
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25	
Squash, Marrow, per bbl	50@ 1.00	
String beans, Charleston, per basket	1.50@ 3.50	
String beans, Norfolk, green, per basket	75@ 1.50	
Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl	65@ 75	

POTATOES.

Long Island Rose, in bulk, per bbl	$1.75@$2.00
Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	1.50@ 1.62
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@ 1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.15@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, bbl	1.65@ 1.75
Sweet, Vineland, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Sweets, yellow, Virginia, per bbl	75@ 1.00

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The inquiry is for small lots, with the market easy.

Southerns, Old Dominion	28¼@28½
Southerns, regular	@28½
Machine-made barrels	28¾@..

RESINS—Free receipts and a light demand give an easier tone to the market.

C'm strained	1.30@ ..	I	2.30@2.35
Good strained	1.35@1.37½	K	2.60@ ..
E	1.55@1.60	M	2.85@ ..
F	1.70@ ..	N	3.05@ ..
G	1.80@1.85	W. G	3.25@ ..
H	2.05@ ..	W. W	3.55@ ..

WILMINGTON, Nov. 16.—Resin steady; strained, $1; good strained, $1.05. Spirits of turpentine firm at 25c. Tar steady at $1.10. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16.—Turpentine firm; 25c; receipts, 23 casks. Resin—Good strained firm; $1, receipts, 77 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 16.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¼c; sales, 850 bbls. Resin steady at $1.05.

WOOL.

While there is considerable time spent in looking at samples, the amount of business transacted is small. But few manufacturers have been in the market during the past week, and only for small lots to supply immediate needs. The feeling is generally steady, while in some instances a lower range of prices is accepted to close out a consignment. Foreign shows less activity, with receipts pretty heavy and a barely steady feeling as to prices. Sales included 17,000 lb Texas at 11@13c, 18,000 lb Territory at 9@12c, 10,000 lb East India at 10@15¾c, 26,000 lb carpet at 9@15c, 55,000 lb Australian at 21@22c, 5,000 lb scoured foreign at 25@35½c, 10,000 lb combing, 25,000 lb Spring California, and 55,000 lb super pulled on private terms.

FREIGHTS.

Steamer freights are less active, but steady for cotton, and quiet on the berth. Sail freights are fairly active and unchanged in the West India and coastwise trades, and otherwise slow and rather weak. Berth engagements: To Copenhagen, 2 loads grain, 2s 6d per quarter; to Antwerp, 1 load grain, 2¾d, and 1,000 bales cotton, ¼d; to London, 2,000 bbls apples, 2s 6d; 1,000 bxs oranges, 8½c, and 150 bales hops, via Liverpool, ¼d; to Liverpool, 500 bxs bacon, 20s; 1,000 bxs cheese, 25s; 1,000 bbls apples, 2s 6d; to Newcastle, 2,000 [illegible] 3d; 600 bxs bacon, 20s. [illegible]

1,892 tons, West India time charter, two months, on private terms; British bark, 75,000 cases petroleum, Philadelphia to Nagasaki, 18¾c; Norwegian tank bark, petroleum in bulk, Philadelphia to a Danish port, on private terms; Italian bark, deals, St. John, N. B., to Cardiff, on private terms; Italian bark, 747 tons, general cargo, hence to Genoa, on private terms; schooner, W. P. lumber, hence to Point-à-Pitre and Basse Terre, $3.50; bark, salt, Bahamas to Baltimore, 6c; schooner, lumber, Mobile to Matanzas, $6.50, Spanish gold; brig, coal, Baltimore to St. Johns, P. R., $2.25; schooner, coal, Baltimore to St. Johns, P. R., $2, and port charges; schooner, lumber, Union Island to New-York, $4.50; schooner, lumber, Darien to New-York, $4.50; schooner, lumber, Darien to New-York, $4.50, or Philadelphia, $4.25; schooner, lumber, Norfolk to New-York, $2.25; two British schooners, coal, Perth Amboy to St. John, N. B., 80c; British schooner, coal, Edgewater to Bear River, N. S., on private terms; British schooner, coal and sand, Edgewater to Windsor, N. S., on private terms; schooner, fertilizer, Elizabethport to East Boston, $1.80; schooner, sulphur, hence to Boothbay, $1.40; bark, phosphate rock, Ashepoo River, S. C., to Baltimore, $1.80; schooner, salt, hence to Washington, N. C., $1; schooner, cement, Eddyville to Richmond, 13c; schooner, fertilizer, hence to Richmond, $1; schooner, fertilizer, E lizabethport to Bangor, $1.60; schooner, fertilizer, Jersey City to Bowdoinham, $1.65; schooner coal, Port Johnston to Gardiner, $1.10; schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to Bangor, $1.25; schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to Ellsworth, $1; schooner, coal, Hoboken to Eastport, 80c; brig, coal, Edgewater to Providence, 50c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Commission houses that were known to be "long" of wheat for foreign account sold some of their holdings to-day, but there was hardly any outside orders in the market other than Thursday. Still the buying and selling was not of a diminutive character, Ream and other local professionals of recognized standing taking part in the operations, sometimes to a liberal extent. Prices kept within a range of ⅝c until shortly before the session came to a close, when they struck "puts" for an instant, but rebounded quickly to yesterday's close, where they finally rested. The tone was varied and irregular, with evidence that there was an inclination to sell on hard spots. Liverpool cables did not encourage buyers, the best that could be said for them being that they were steady. Continental markets were generally lower. Chicago receipts overran estimates by 47 cars, 134 coming in, and the Northwest had 755. Export clearances of wheat and flour amounted to 141,905 bushels. Withdrawals from store were 5,533 bushels. It was reported that Duluth had charters of 500,000 bushels. May wheat opened from 61c to 60⅝c, declined to 60¼c, rallied and closed at 60⅝c—unchanged from yesterday. Cash wheat was steady, with a shade ½c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 694,440 bushels; shipments, 349,622 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 118,346 bushels; shipments, 78,338 bushels.

CORN—The increased movement seems to be in corn, and to be telling on prices. No other excuse or reason was voiced for the lower prices which ruled in this market to-day. The arrivals to-day were 212 cars, 52 more than expected, and to-morrow's estimate is much larger. Cables were firm. Withdrawals from store were 202,402 bushels, quite a fair output of the 10,080 bushels were cleared from Atlantic ports. May corn opened from 50¼c to 50⅝c, declined to 49¾c, closing at 49⅝@50⅝c under yesterday. Cash corn was quiet and ½c bushel lower. Receipts at Western points were 245,554 bushels; shipments, 93,128 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 84,905 bushels.

OATS—The price of oats found a supporter in the Oatmeal Trust, which was evidently opposed to anything in the shape of a decline, and was buying sufficient quantities to sustain the market. The trade, however, was not large, and attracted no attention. Receipts were 101 cars. Withdrawals from store were 45,616 bushels. May oats closed ⅛c under yesterday. Cash oats were easy, sales averaging about ¼c lower.

RYE was neglected and nominally unchanged. No. 2 on the regular market was called at 47¼c. A few cars of that grade sold, by sample, at 49½@50c. Futures were inactive. December was 48c bid; May nominally 52c

TWO MINISTERS GO TO LAW

Receiver for the Property of the Rev. Daniel S. Gregory.

DR. BURRELL PRESSED HIS CLAIM

It Grew Out of the Indorsement of a Note Some Years Ago—The Defendant's Lawyer Denounces the Proceedings.

A bitter legal battle between two well-known clergymen resulted yesterday in the appointment of a receiver by the City Court for the property of one of them, the Rev. Daniel S. Gregory.

The man who secured the appointment of the receiver is the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

Dr. Gregory is the editor of the Standard Dictionary, the great work just issued by Funk & Wagnalls. For twenty years he was active in the Presbyterian ministry. He retired from pulpit work and became a professor in the Winchester University. Then he was made President of the Lake Forest University of Illinois. He left that post to take charge of the Bennett Seminary for Young Ladies in Minneapolis as President. A difficulty with the Board of Trustees, of whom Dr. Burrell was one, led to his retirement from the seminary, and he came East.

Dr. Gregory, who is sixty-two years old, has the reputation of being one of the greatest philologists in the country, and since 1890 he has been with Funk & Wagnalls, supervising during the greater part of this time the work of the big dictionary, the first volume of which has just been issued.

The doctor's wife possesses considerable property in her own right. She is the daughter of the late Rev. David M. Halliday, a Presbyterian minister of Brooklyn, who left her $10,000 in trust. Another relative left her an additional $10,000 trust fund, and in addition she has property of her own, according to the evidence she and her husband gave in supplementary proceedings under a judgment obtained in the City Court against Dr. Gregory.

The doctor and his wife are at present living in Fisk Avenue, Prohibition Park, Port Richmond, S. I., in a house which stands in Mrs. Gregory's name. They have one daughter, Miss Euphemina Paulding Gregory.

The trouble which culminated yesterday in the appointment of a receiver for Dr. Gregory's property, despite the protests of Col. Alexander S. Bacon, his attorney, had its origin while the doctor was at the head of the Bennett Seminary. This seminary proved a financial failure, owing principally to the fact, as Dr. Gregory alleges, that the Board of Trustees, instead of co-operating with him, worked against the interests of the institution.

As part of the obligations assumed to carry on the seminary work Dr. Gregory gave a note for $1,500 to R. Kenyon of Minneapolis. When the note fell due he paid only $120, the interest, and, as he never paid any more, the holder of the note fell back on the indorsers, six in number, who were the Trustees of the seminary. Their names were D. M. Gilmore, C. Hertle, C. B. Heffelfinger, H. W. Wagner, J. B. Donaldson, J. C. Whitney, and Dr. Burrell. Each had to pay one-sixth of the face value of the note.

When Dr. Gregory came East and went to work with Funk & Wagnalls, Dr. Burrell made a demand on him for the portion of the note paid by him. Dr. Gregory said he had many other debts to pay, and that he could do nothing toward wiping out the account.

Several years passed and the relations between the two clergymen grew more and more strained. Finally Dr. Burrell engaged E. A. Sumner, a lawyer, to collect the money. Mr. Sumner had a number of interviews with the editor of the Standard Dictionary. The lawyer proposed, among other things, that Dr. Gregory might pay $5 a week on account, until the debt to Dr. Burrell was wiped out. But Dr. Gregory said he was unable to do even this much. He was getting a salary of $75 a week from Funk & Wagnalls, and his wife, who is a woman of fine education, also earned $18 a week for work on the dictionary.

This income, Dr. Gregory said, was not even sufficient to meet his necessary expenses. There was a deficit each year in his household accounts, which his wife made good by drawing on the income derived by her from the trust funds held for her.

Dr. Burrell finally arranged to sue for his claim. He assigned the account to Frederick Dean, and in the latter's name suit was begun by Mr. Sumner in the City Court. Dr. Gregory made no defense, and judgment by default was entered on July 31 this year. As the Sheriff could find no property on which to levy, Mr. Sumner got an order for Dr. Gregory's examination in supplementary proceedings.

The defendant was examined four or five times under this order. He swore that he had absolutely no property. The gold watch and chain which he was wearing, he said, did not belong to him. All the furniture in his house was his wife's, as was the house itself. She had bought it all out of her income. Mrs. Gregory was also examined, as were the members and managers of the firm of Funk & Wagnalls.

Mr. Sumner secured a transcript of Dr. Gregory's account in the Astor Place Bank, which showed that the editor of the dictionary had checked out about $9,000 since the account was opened.

An effort was made to prevent Funk & Wagnalls from paying Dr. Gregory's salary, but this failed.

When the supplementary proceedings were completed, Mr. Sumner gave notice that he would make a motion for the appointment of a receiver, whose duty it would be to hunt up any property Dr. Gregory might have and which, if it existed, it had been sought to conceal. This motion came up yesterday before Judge Ehrlich in the City Court. The appointment of a receiver was strenuously opposed by Col. Bacon, on behalf of Dr. Gregory.

The Colonel used some pretty strong language in characterizing what he said was a case of "outrageous persecution" to which his client had been subjected. He also submitted a lengthy affidavit made by his client, in which Dr. Gregory speaks of Mr. Sumner and the supplementary proceedings against him in the following emphatic manner:

"The examination by plaintiff's attorney was of a very insulting and annoying character. The young man continually called deponent 'Gregory' and addressed him in a loud, boisterous, and insulting tone of voice and treated him in all respects as if he was a prisoner in the Tombs. Deponent alleges upon information and belief that the attorney's treatment of deponent's wife is characterized by the same ungentlemanly conduct; that the examination of the various parties under third party orders (Messrs. Funk, Wagnalls, and the others) were vexatious and annoying, not only to the parties interested, but to deponent, as they were men of large business and their time was taken up vexatiously.

"Deponent alleges that this plaintiff's attorney has worried him with an order to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court on the ground that he had violated an order in drawing checks against his bank account after the service of an order prohibiting him from doing so. The court dismissed said order on the ground that deponent had a right to draw his salary that was deposited before the service of said order."

On Aug. 17 Mr. Sumner wrote a letter to Funk & Wagnalls, which was mysteriously worded as follows:

"Both Gregory and your representatives have gone on record to the effect that your company paid $75 to Gregory last Saturday, and propose to continue to do so, irrespective of the court's order served upon you last Friday. I shall try this issue with your company at the proper time."

Regarding this letter, Dr. Gregory said in his affidavit:

"Deponent verily believes that this letter was written merely to annoy the defendant and his employers, as, being an admitted attorney, he must have known enough law to know that said employers had a right to pay defendant's salary."

Despite this affidavit and Col. Bacon's protest, Judge Ehrlich appointed the receiver asked for, in the person of Frank A. Acker of 120 Broadway.

COURT NEWS IN BRIEF.

—A decision in favor of the plaintiff was handed down yesterday by Judge Ingraham in the suit brought by Henry W. T. Steinway against William Steinway and others, the trustees under the estate of his uncle, to set aside a trust created by the testator of 4,000 shares of the stock of the Steinway Company, valued at $1,000,000, which was left in trust to the defendants to be divided among the residuary legatees on December 1, 1904. The plaintiff was one of the residuary legatees, and sought to have the trust declared invalid on the ground that the absolute ownership of the property is suspended for more than two lives in being.

—Edward Goodbody has been a patient in the insane asylum on Ward's Island for five years. During his incarceration his wife died, leaving an estate estimated to be worth $20,000. He is her only heir. It is now claimed that he has entirely recovered his reason and is anxious to be released from the asylum. His case came before Justice Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday, upon an application to vacate the order for his commitment. There was no opposition to the motion and the Justice appointed James J. Nealis referee to take testimony as to Goodbody's sanity.

—Justice Truax in Supreme Court, Chambers, reserved his decision yesterday upon the application of Col. Edward C. James, representing Russell Sage and George J. Gould, individually and as executor of the will of his father, Jay Gould, to have their time extended to answer the complaint in the action brought against them by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis, involving $11,000,000. L. J. Morrison opposed the motion. He asserted that before the trustees could make a sufficient answer to the complaint it would take them twenty years.

—The bail in the case of Benjamin Wynkoop was ordered forfeited in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions by Judge Fitzgerald yesterday. Wynkoop was arrested in the latter part of October on the charge of forging railroad passes and selling them. Bail was fixed at $3,000, and P. O. Asten of 459 Lexington Avenue signed the bond. A bench warrant was ordered for Wynkoop.

—The General Term of the Supreme Court has directed the Police Commissioners to reinstate John W. Goodwin as Roundsman. Goodwin will have a claim for his full salary since August, 1889. He is the policeman who says he was obliged to sign a resignation blank, when unjustly accused of drunkenness, and after he had tried to write the words "under protest."

—Frank B. Teel, of Hurleyville, N. Y., who pleaded guilty three weeks ago before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, to an indictment charging him with sending illicit matter through the mails, was sentenced by Judge Benedict, yesterday, to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary.

—The decree of the Surrogate made in August last, refusing to vacate the decree of March 2, 1880, admitting to probate the will of the late Benjamin Richardson, has been sustained by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

—William D. Flannelly was sentenced yesterday to eight years and six months for killing "Pretty Polly" Sexton, at 222 Chrystie Street. Judge Ingraham imposed the sentence in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Supreme Court of the United States, Friday, Nov. 16, 1894. Present: The Chief Justice and Justices Field, Harlan, Gray, Brewer, Brown, Shiras, and White.

No. 687—The Bate Refrigerating Company, appellant, vs. Ferdinand Sulzberger et al. —Argument continued by Charles B. Mitchell for the appellant, by Wheeler H. Peckham and Edmund Wetmore for the appellees, and by James C. Carter for the appellant.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock. The day call for Monday, Nov. 19, will be as follows: Nos. 687, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 90, 91, 92.

STATE COURTS

To-day's Calendars—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J. —Calendar for Saturday called at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Will for Probate—William Gee.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.
Bacon vs. Bachman—George M. Leventritt.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.
Yellow Pine Company vs. Jones—John Proctor Clark. Matter of McNamara—Louis B. Hasbrouck.

TO CLOSE THE OLD MOTT HAVEN CANAL

The Board of Street Opening and Improvements and Fill It In.

The Board of Opening and Improvements met yesterday in the Mayor's office and, to the delight of the property owners and residents in the vicinity of the Mott Haven Canal, passed a resolution that the canal, that has long been a source of annoyance, if not of disease, be filled in and a roadway laid out upon its site.

The coal dealers on the canal may possibly make objection through the courts.

The board reported and adopted the final maps for the territory lying between Washington Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, and East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and also decided to give a public hearing on Dec. 7 on the question of appointing appraisers to condemn the land for the new concourse beyond the Harlem River, in the annexed district.

MEN TO WORK, NO MONEY FOR PAY

Contractor Gillies in More Trouble with that Navy Yard Dock.

Contractor Gillies is in more trouble with that navy-yard dock which he has a contract for building. About 200 laborers appeared yesterday and offered to resume work on the big basin, but all were turned away except six men. When asked about the matter Contractor Gillies said he could not go on with the work without money, and that, he added, the Government had manifested an unwillingness to pay.

"My contract," Mr. Gillies said, "calls for monthly payments by the Government in installments. It has not, however, lived up to the agreement. The Government now owes me $45,000. If it would pay I would not now have to turn these workmen away. "If the Government would give me reliable assurance that I would hereafter get my installment payments in accordance with the terms of the contract I would at once put 500 men to work and keep them there till the dock is finished."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. James A. Shipton, First Artillery, twenty-three days' extension; Lieut. Robert E. L. Michie, Second Cavalry, one month; Lieut. Charles W. Penrose, Eleventh Infantry, fifteen days; Major Henry W. Wessels, Jr., Third Cavalry, one month; Lieut. Thomas F. Schley, Twenty-third Infantry, three months; Capt. W. C. Manning, Twenty-third Infantry, two months' extension; Capt. Egbert B. Savage, Eighth Infantry, four months; Lieut. Frank B. McKenna, Fifteenth Infantry, five months' extension.

—The board of officers to consist of Major Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery, and Capt. James M. Lancaster, Third Artillery, will assemble at Fort Monroe, Virginia, Nov. 20, to decide as to changes to be made in the new drill regulations for light artillery.

—Capt. Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, Assistant Inspector General, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, to inspect accounts and stores. Capt. Lee will also visit Milwaukee, Wis., to inspect the accounts of Major James F. Gregory, Corps of Engineers.

—Courts-martial for the trial of enlisted men have been appointed at Fort Leavenworth, Major Loyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, President, and at Fort Riley, Kansas, Major William A. Rafferty, Second Cavalry, President.

—The following reservations will be turned over to the Secretary of the Interior: Puget Sound, Washington; Fort Sully, S. D.; Fort Bowie, Arizona; Fort McKinney, Wyoming; Fort Sidney, Neb., and Fort Supply, Oklahoma.

—Col. Edward M. Heyl, Inspector General, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Hot Springs and Little Rock, Ark., to inspect accounts.

—A court-martial has been appointed at West Point, N. Y., for trial of delinquents, Capt. William F. Spurgin, Twenty-first Infantry, President.

—Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, will proceed to Montgomery, Ala., to report for duty pertaining to the Alabama State troops.

Navy.

—Ensign G. H. Burrage has been ordered to the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., as assistant to the Inspector of Electric Lighting.

—The President to-day appointed Theodore W. Richards an Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Number of Sales at Private Contract Reported Yesterday.

THE WEEK'S LIST OF A WEST SIDE FIRM

It Foots Up Nearly a Million Dollars of Transactions—Business and Dwelling Property Disposed Of by Brokers.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have sold for Jules Weber the four-story building 155 West Thirty-fourth Street, 22.6 by 98.9, at $50,000.

A number of notable transactions in realty west of Central Park have been made by Messrs. Bennett & Graff during the past week, the total involved being nearly $900,000. They have traded for Eugene Hartnett, on a basis of $300,000, the three five-story apartment houses at the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, 102 by 100, with Patrick Farley & Son, for the four four-story brownstone dwellings 60, 64, 66, and 68 West Eighty-ninth Street, each 20 by 60 by 100, valued at $170,000. For the Messrs. Farley, at $50,000, they have sold lots, 75 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-first Street, west of West End Avenue. Besides these transactions, Messrs. Bennett & Graff have sold the six Seventy-first Street dwellings of Lindsay and Johnsen, the James Livingston house on West Eighty-eighth Street, Peter Wagner's house 37 West Sixty-eighth Street, already reported, and Mr. George Kitchings's country place at Orange, N. J., valued at $75,000.

Mr. Frank L. Fisher has sold for W. W. & T. M. Hall the three private stables 204 to 208 West Sixty-eighth Street, at $66,000.

Messrs. Fitzsimons & Smith have sold for Radolph Lagal, to A. W. Fisher, at $16,500, the three-story-and-basement brick dwelling 325 West Thirtieth Street, 23 by 50 by 98.9.

Messrs. Bryan L. Kennelly and Andrew A. Bibby have sold, at about $18,200, for Asa A. Alling, the three-story-and-basement brick dwelling 131 West Ninety-fifth Street, 17 by 52 by 100.8½, to Ralph O. Ives. For the latter they have sold the handsome residence on Sedgwick Avenue, near King's Bridge station, at $12,000.

Messrs. Samuel and Henry Corn have sold at an advance, to Julius Lowenthal, the four-story building 424 Broome Street, near Elm Street, 25 by 107, bought a few weeks ago, at about $40,000.

Mr. Joseph Schultz is reported as having sold the property at 152 Spring Street, near Wooster, at $18,000. It was bought a year ago for $15,000.

Messrs. Tim & Co. have sold for E. A. Thomas, to A. F. & F. F. Jammes, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 4 West Thirty-seventh Street, adjoining Sherry's, 21.6 by 55 by 98.9, for $55,750, and other consideration.

Mr. Jacob D. Butler has traded three lots, 75 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, at $22,000, for property in Brooklyn.

At auction, in the Trinity Building, yesterday, Mr. James L. Wells sold under foreclosure, at $250, to the plaintiff, Thomas J. Aspell, the lot on the east side of Webster Avenue, near Fordham Station, 27.3 by 41.2 by jog 8.6 by 46.5 by 20.1 by 100, less a strip taken for the opening of Webster Avenue.

Only one auction sale is set down for today. It will be held by Mr. James L. Wells on the grounds of the Vyse estate, near the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. The sale begins at noon. The place may be reached by trolley road from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue and by the Suburban Elevated Road.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Seventieth Street, south side, 213 feet east of First Avenue, by Peter Y. Kyle, three five-story brick flats; cost, $57,000.

Third Avenue, south side, 204 feet west of Viero Avenue, by Williard H. Isabell of Woodlawn Heights, two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,000.

Forty-sixth Street, north side, 387 feet 6 inches west of Sixth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 400 feet west of Sixth Avenue, Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 226 West Forty-fifth Street, four and five-story brick church and rectory; cost, $200,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Leggett Avenue, by Anna M. Thorn of 771 Prospect Avenue, three-story wood frame tenement; cost, $4,800.

No. 74 Second Avenue, by U. Schlaeppi, alterations to five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,500.

No. 986 Second Avenue, by Rose Hinemann, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $500.

College Avenue, east side, 69 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, by August Wuensch, alterations to one-story frame stable and storage; cost, $2,000.

Sixtieth Street and North River bulkhead, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, alterations to ten-story brick grain elevator; cost, $3,700.

No. 35 Rivington Street, by Mrs. Frances Glover, alterations to three-story frame dwelling; cost, $450.

No. 1,586 Second Avenue, by Valentine Lapp, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $300.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. Leonard Moody has sold, for Isadore Bonn, to Desmond Dunne, at $16,000, a plot, 49 by 100, on Ninth Avenue, between Carroll Street and Garfield Place, Brooklyn. For the Mercantile Trust Company, to persons representing the Dutch Reformed Church, he has sold, at $26,000, the three-story brick building known as the Dutch Arms, at Carroll Street and Seventh Avenue, 30 by 100, with an abutting lot, 20 by 85. The building is used as a social club. For Frank Kiernan to E. Luckenback, at $10,000, he has sold the late ex-Senator Kiernan's three-story brownstone dwelling, 56 First Place. For E. H. Mowbray to J. B. Brown, at $10,000, he has sold the similar dwelling, 387 Park Place. For L. P. Larson to G. M. Brainerd, at $5,000, he has sold the two-story brick dwelling 374 Douglass Street, and for Mr. Brainerd to Mr. Larson, at $12,000, the four-story flat 410 Second Street. He has exchanged for W. Clarence Morton, at $18,000, 835 Washington Avenue, with F. H. Schliep, for 1,686 Park Avenue, this city, at $25,000.

At auction, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold, at $4,000, to the plaintiff, Samuel Ayres, the two-story-and-basement brick dwelling 251 Bainbridge Street, 18.9 by 100.

Mr. William Cole sold to Margaret G. Franklin, plaintiff, at $800, a lot 12.6 by 100, with two-story frame house on Adams Street, near Coney Island Plank Road.

Mr. F. L. Barnard, as referee, sold to Williamson Selover, at $1,720, the two-story frame house 2,021 Bergen Street, 17 by 89.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 27 by 28.6, $2,900; G. B. Lyons, owner.

Eighty-second Street, north side, 220 feet west of Second Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 27 by 48, $4,000; Thomas H. McBain, owner.

Lee Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Wilson Street, brick store and dwelling, three-story and basement, 25 by 36, internal alterations, $2,000; Mrs. Welz, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 16.

5TH AV, e s, 42 ft s of 27th St, 21x 100; Mary A. R. O'Brien to Emma R. L. Baronne Selliere..... $1

27TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x98.9; same to same..... 1

36TH ST, s s, 420 ft e of 8th Av, 20x 98.9; Judith Hecht to John A. Wilson..... 1

15TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 100; Mary A. Ulman to Helen A. Thompson..... 1

29TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 25x74; Mary E. Grant and husband to Maria A. Hofsess..... 1

29TH ST, same property; Peter Hofsess and wife to Mary E. Grant..... 1

36TH ST, s s, 420 ft e of 8th Av, 20x 98.9; John A. Wilson to Louise Hecht and others..... 1

30TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of 3d Av, 26.8 x98.9; Frank A. Green to Thomas K. Egbert and another..... 55,000

27TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x98.9; John O'Brien to Mary A. R. O'Brien..... 1

30TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of 3d Av, 26.8 x98.9; L. Napoleon Levy and wife to Frank A. Green..... 55,000

80TH ST, 121 West; Charles S. Osborn and wife to Laura Osborn..... 1

60TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Jacob Lawson to Thomas Dooner..... 1

61ST ST, n s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 100.5; Ida F. Gregory to W. N. Wolfe..... 479

5TH AV, s w corner of 114th St, 100.11x120; Marks Schonfeld to Thomas McManus..... 60,000

114TH ST, 217 East; John Brodbeck and wife to Friedrich Elsele and another..... 23,600

5TH AV, s w corner of 114th St, 100.11x120; William A. Wheelock and wife to Marks Schonfeld..... 1

119TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Charles W. West, referee, to John R. Strong..... 16,000

119TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 17x100.11; same to Clarence Warden..... 16,000

149TH ST, n s, 250 e of Grand Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Jacob Washburn, referee, to Enoch C. Bell..... 1,500

129TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Jacob H. Westheimer and others to Herman Masemann..... 30,000

7TH AV, n e corner of 111th St, 25x 100; Morris Wiederman and others to Samson Lachman..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 32x100; Charles S. Osborn and wife to John Osborn, Son & Co..... 1

96TH ST, 115 and 117 West; Salomon Hexter to Jeanette W. Hexter..... 1

124TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100.11; Helen R. Russell to W. M. Wilson..... 13,250

WILLIS AV, 226; John C. L. Becker and wife to William C. Oesting..... 1

ROBBINS AV, e s, 160 ft n of Division Av or 141st St, 16.8x100; Frank H. Smiley, referee, to William A. Daly..... 3,600

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 262 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100; Ellen M. Chambers to Coleman J. Burke..... 5,250

All the land composing Gerard Av, on map of Inwood, lying in front of Lots 36 to 39, on said map; W. E. Stebbins to Henry L. Morris.. 10

SAME property; Arthur Simonson to same..... 2,500

COENTIES SLIP, 31 and 23; Edward H. Chamberlain and wife to Clara A. Chandler..... 150

ESSEX ST, 12; Albert Hastorf and wife to Sophie Hastorf..... 1

SPRING ST, 114 and 116; Orleanor N. Stewart and others to Henry and Samuel Corn..... 40,000

DOMINICK ST, 31; Iola Drinkwater to Louise Golden..... 9,500

FORSYTH ST, 147; Elias Kempner to Chester F. Sparling..... 19,500

13TH ST, n e s, 427 ft n w of 2d Av, 16.6x103.3; W. C. Sommer to Lina A. Praetorius..... 1

DELANCEY ST, n s, 25 ft e of Forsyth St, 25x45; Hyman Israel and wife to Henry C. Tinker..... 11,250

3D ST, 97 East; Emma Fink, née Goelkel, and others to Charles A. Kohl..... 9,200

BLEECKER ST, 345; Michael Cohn to Hattie E. Kohmer..... 15,500

LEXINGTON AV, 87; Peter Hofsess to Maria A. Hofsess..... 1

15TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; Helen A. Thompson to Mary A. Ulman..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 42 ft s of 27th St, 21x 100, and other property; John O'Brien to Mary A. R. O'Brien..... 1

LAND composing Clarke Place, Central and Gerard Avs, in front of Lots 40 to 47, map of Inwood, &c; William E. Stebbins to Margaret L. Chanler..... 25

LOTS 3 and 5, map of Hyatt farm; Martin J. Klug to Bridget Curry..... 1

96TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Joseph A. Hoffman and wife to John P. Lewis and another..... 31,000

42D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 20x 100.4; Pauline Isaacs to Lewis Heymann and another, trustees..... 10,000

WEST END AV, 202; Bernard J. Tinney, referee, to Seth M. Milliken, guardian..... 20,500

95TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.8; Nicholas J. Reville and wife to Charlotte Lambrecht and others..... 1

87TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 35.2x100.8; Simon Adler and wife to John B. Doerr..... 1

64TH ST, 414 to 418 East; James O. West and wife to John S. and Louis Tekulsky..... 45,000

3D AV, e s, 62. ft n of 74th St, 40x 110; Thomas McManus and wife to Marks Schonfeld..... 60,000

4TH ST, 327 West; James Curry, executor, to James Roland..... 9,500

90TH ST, n s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.8; William J. Reilly to the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Good Grace..... 1

111TH ST, n s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Herman Masemann and wife to Jacob H. Westheimer and others..... 10,000

113TH ST, s s, 254.7 ft e of 4th Av, 17.1x100.10; Louisa Waldron to Robert A. Davis..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

BRODBECK, John, to Frederick Elsele and another; n s of 5th St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, notes..... $1,600

BRAASE, Mary, to Haarem and Meinken; 603 Greenwich St, (saloon)..... 1,800

BINGHAM, William H., and others to J. S. Todd; s s of 118th St, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 3,500

BARCHFELD, Louis D., and wife to Martha Fischer; s s of 82d St, 90 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 1,100

BURKE, Coleman J., to E. M. Chambers; n s of Westchester Av, 262 ft e of Prospect Av, 1 year..... 750

BIERBRAUER, Philipp, and wife to Katharine Fries; n s of 161st St, 113 ft e of Trinton Av, 3 years..... 2,000

BLYDENBURGH, Jesse S., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 55th St, 380 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years..... 11,000

CALLANAN, William H., and others to Thomas B. Robertson; 526 to 530 West 38th St, 1 year..... 12,000

CORN, Henry, and others to F. J. Middlebrook; 114 and 116 Spring St, 1 year..... 4,500

SAME to Corn Exchange Bank, 1 year..... 28,000

CARPENTER, Francis W., and another to Josephine Chedsey; w s of Willis Av, 50 ft n of 145th St, 1 year..... 1,800

CURAY, Bridget, to M. J. Kileg; Lots 3, 4, 5, map of Hyatt farm, 5 years..... 1,000

DEFFLEY, Ann M., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 67th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 14,000

DOONER, Thomas, to Jacob Lawson; n s of 60th St, 11.50 ft e of West End Av, 2 years..... 3,500

DALY, William, and wife to the Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Robbins Av, 100 ft n of 141st St, installments..... 3,000

EHRSAM, Frederick W., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; w s of Tinton Av, 80 ft s of 149th St, 1 year..... 2,000

GREEN, Frank A., to L. Napoleon Levy; n s of 30th St, 140 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 6,000

GOLDEN, Louisa, to Iola Drinkwater; 31 Dominick St, 5 years..... 2,500

GULLERY, William, and wife to A. M. Hawkins and executors; w s of Elizabeth St, 142.7 ft s of Bleecker Street, 3 years..... 3,000

GROTH, Katharine, to Lucy R. Comfort; s s of 165th St, 146 ft w of Trinity Av, 3 years..... 350

HERSHFIELD, Jennie, to Annie Epstein; s s of 48th St, 144.8 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years..... 3,000

KELLY, Mary J., and another to Charles B. Logan; w s of Avenue A, 102.2 ft s of 75th St, leasehold..... 5,000

JUDSON, Edward, and wife to Adolf Alexander and another; s w s of Houston St, Lot 677, map of Nicholas Bayard, 1 year..... 12,000

KROOK, Samuel J., to Nathan Abrahams; w s of Essex Street, 200.6 ft s of Hester St, 3 years..... 2,500

LAMBRECHT, Charlotte, and others to Max Cohn; n s of 95th St, 150 ft w of Park Av, 2 years..... 3,000

LANE, Charles, and wife to James Gormley; e s of Chrystie St, e s, 75 ft n of Bayard St, 1 year..... 5,000

McCORMACK, Margaret, to R. K. Brown and another, trustees; 34th St, n s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years, (three mortgages)..... 22,500

NORDLINGER, Nanette, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, e s, 25 ft s of 49th St, 3 years..... 16,000

PURVIS, Henry, and wife to the Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association; e s of 11th Av, 50 ft s of 182d St, installments..... 5,600

PELT, Charles F., to Thomas B. Shoaff; w s of Rider Av, 255 ft n of 138th St, 1 year..... 1,700

ROLAND, James, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s West 4th St, 44 ft s of Jane St, 5 years..... 6,000

RAUSCH, Herman, to Susanna Lente; n e corner of Morris Av and 153d St, 2 years..... 3,500

SIMON, Joseph, and another to George Z. Hawk and another; 80 Hester St, secures..... 4,000

SCHONFIELD, Marks, to Julia S. Bryant; e s of 3d Av, 62.2 ft n of 74th St, 3 years..... 20,000

SPARLING, Chester F., to Samuel Kempner and others; 147 Forsyth St, demand and 1 year, (three mortgages)..... 30,000

SCHMITTNER, Catharine, to John C. Haug; n s of 166th St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 2,200

SCHONFIELD, Marks, to Julia S. Bryant; 1,299 3d Av, 3 years..... 20,000

SAME to Lucy A. Bliss and another; s w corner of 5th Av and 114th St, installments..... 36,000

SQUIER, Theodore A., and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; West End Av, s w corner of 97th St, 1 year..... 5,020

WILSON, William M., and wife to S. C. Douglass and others; n s of 124th St, 325 ft w of 7th Av, (four mortgages) 5 years..... 60,000

WESTHEIMER, Jacob, and others to Leo G. Rosenblatt, trustee; 219 East 111th St, 3 years..... 6,000

WALKER, Fernando R., to Mary E. Walker; n s of 98th St, 240 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years..... 1,500

WILLSON, Harriet C., to A. D. Harriet and others, trustees; n s of 46th St, 262.6 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 6,500

ZIEGLER, Franz, and another to Sarah Hydeman; 48 Carmine St, 3 years..... 6,500

TOLK, Moritz, and wife to the State Bank; s w corner of Canal and Ludlow Sts, notes..... 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

MADISON AV, 135; Mortimer P. Thain against Eleanor J. Chapman, owner; J. Bentley Squier, contractor..... $245

89TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Central Park West, 75x100; Paul G. Decker against Elizabeth J. Wellwood, owner and contractor..... 247

186TH ST, 180 to 134 West; Kendall & Lee against Mary A. Kelly, owner and contractor..... 3,000

SAME property; Thatcher Furnace Company against Mary A. Kelly, owner and contractor..... 622

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices: 55 Liberty St., N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. 211 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,861,633.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

ELEGANT PRIVATE HOUSES,
WEST 88th St.,
between Central Park West and Columbus Av., Nos. 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, and 57 West 85th St.; 4-story, box stoop, hardwood finish; very liberal terms; immediate possession.
MIGHT EXCHANGE.
Inquire of caretaker, on premises, or the owner, WILLIAM BUHLER, Havemeyer Building, 26 Cortlandt St.

WARREN E. DENNIS,
REAL ESTATE,
4 AND 6 WARREN ST.,
has cash buyers for good business properties. Large sums to loan on bond and mortgage. Builders' loans.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE FOR cash, or might exchange for free and clear property, the following swell apartment houses: 2, 4, and 6 Glenada Place; 71 Pineapple St., Brooklyn. J. WILSON HAMILTON, owner, 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

West 53d St., Near 5th Av. BEST LOCATION. $90,000—25 BY 90 BY 100. ED P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 BROADWAY.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

TO RENT.—A moderate-sized apartment in the fire-proof building No. 80 Madison Av., corner 28th St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ALMIRA J. BROWN, plaintiff, against EDWARD C. SHEEHY and others, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifth (5) day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in the complaint in this action, and in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of First Avenue, in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the said side of First Avenue with the northerly side of Fifty-ninth Street, thence running northerly along the said side of First Avenue twenty-five feet two inches; thence easterly parallel with Fifty-ninth Street and for part of the distance through the middle of a party wall seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-five feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-ninth Street seventy-five feet to